

Lebanese Cabinet Approves Army Reorganization

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Lebanon's cabinet has approved a sweeping reorganization of the army and other measures in an effort to end nine years of civil war. The changes were announced by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who said that a security plan would be put into effect to reunify Beirut.

Mr. Karami said that under the plan, the Green Line that divides the city into predominantly Christian east and Muslim west sectors would be eliminated, the crossing points between the two halves would be reopened and Beirut's international airport and harbor would also be reopened.

He did not say when the plan would be put into effect. Under the army reorganization, there will be a new commander and a six-man military council representing different religious groups.

Mr. Karami made the announcement after the plan was approved by the cabinet Saturday during a six-hour meeting at the summer home of President Amin Gemayel in Bikfeya, a mountain resort nine miles (14.4 kilometers) northeast of Beirut.

The military changes have as their main objective the setting up of parity between Muslims and Christians in the military ranks.

Lebanon's previous army disintegrated during the factional fighting of the past few months. While 60 percent of its 37,000 members were Muslim, 60 percent of the senior officers and commanders were Christians.

The new army commander is General Michel Aoun, who replaced General Ibrahim Tannous. General Aoun, like General Tannous, is a Maronite Christian, but under the new defense law approved by the cabinet on Saturday he will not have the extensive powers of his predecessor.

From now on, military decisions will be made collectively by the military council. The council includes, in addition to the army commander at its head, one Sunni Muslim officer, one Shiite Muslim officer, the Druze chief of staff, a Greek Orthodox officer and a Greek Catholic officer.

The cabinet includes the leaders of the warring Muslim and Christian factions. Pierre Gemayel, the head of the Christian Phalangist party and father of the president, did not attend Saturday's cabinet meeting because of what Beirut radio said was a sudden illness.

A Shiite police officer, Colonel Mustafa Nasser, has been appointed head of a new National Security Department. He will answer directly to the cabinet and not to the army commander. A Maronite Christian officer, Colonel Simon Qassis, is to remain as army chief of intelligence but his office will cover only military matters.

The interior minister, Joseph Skaf, said Saturday that Christian soldiers would join army units in Muslim West Beirut while Muslim soldiers would report back to their units in Christian East Beirut. This way it is hoped that a balance between the different religious groups will be ensured and the army will then take charge of law and order in Beirut and its environs. He said only Muslim soldiers remained in West Beirut after Muslim militia forces seized control of the area in February. Christian militia groups have been in virtual control of East Beirut since then, while Christian contingents of the army have been entrenched on the eastern side of the Green Line.

The military changes were a compromise between rival Lebanese factions and were worked out after a visit to Beirut on Monday by Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria.

Syria has been the main political broker in the Lebanese crisis since March, when Mr. Gemayel scrapped the troop withdrawal agreement that Lebanon concluded with Israel a year ago. The policy shift came after military gains against Mr. Gemayel and the Lebanese Army by Syrian-backed Druze and Shiite Muslim militia forces.

General Aoun, who was Mr. Gemayel's choice as army commander, has a reputation as a tough officer.

Two Muslim cabinet ministers, Nabih Berri and Walid Jumblat, promised to order their militiamen off the streets of West Beirut and

make way for the army if the security plan is applied simultaneously throughout the capital.

Mr. Berri heads the Shiite Amal movement, while Mr. Jumblat is leader of the Druze Progressive Socialist Party.

In the Christian half of the capital, the militia in control there, known as the Lebanese Forces, had already said it would not give up its positions and rejected reunifying the army along old lines.

Mr. Gemayel was reported to have promised to gain the cooperation of the Christian militia, which is dominated by his father's Phalangist party.

Beirut Firing Continues

Christian and Muslim militiamen battled intermittently along Beirut's dividing line Sunday, 24 hours after the announcement of the new security agreement, it was reported from Beirut by The Associated Press.

Police had no report on casualties Sunday, but said there were six wounded in overnight fighting,



Rashid Karami

raising the weekend casualty toll to four killed and 57 wounded.

A Libyan diplomat who was kidnapped by four gunmen in West Beirut on Saturday remained missing, Libyan Embassy sources said late Saturday that the diplomat was safe and alive and the issue should be resolved within 24 hours.

Iraq Renews Gulf Raids; Greek Tanker Attacked

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAHRAIN — Iraq ended a two-week lull in attacks on Gulf shipping Sunday, attacking four "big naval targets" south of Iran's Kharg Island oil shipping terminal, Baghdad Radio said.

When Iraq uses the term big naval targets, it usually refers to oil tankers.

Bahrain-based shipping sources said the Iraqis attacked the Greek-registered super-tanker, Alexander the Great, at Kharg Island's north-west jetty, starting a fire.

The 52,372-ton tanker, which was loaded with oil, hit but it continued its voyage, a spokesman for the Ministry of Merchant Shipping said in Athens.

A spokesman for Aegean Shipping Co., the ship's agents, said "none of the 26 crew members was injured from the attack."

"The ship suffered light damage but was able to sail away by its own means and is now on its way to the exit of the Gulf," the spokesman said.

A military spokesman on Baghdad Radio said later that Iraqi jets had scored "direct hits" on four naval targets south of Kharg Island and returned safely to base. The three other targets were not identified.

The air attack, the spokesman said, was "in fulfillment of our de-

termination to tighten the total blockade imposed on Kharg Island and other Iranian ports in the Gulf."

The Iraqi blockade began in February. Iraq has attacked dozens of ships in its efforts to shut off the oil revenue Iran is using to finance the war that started in September 1980.

Iraq has been accused of striking several ships near Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, apparently in retaliation for the Iraqi raids.

Iraq last launched an attack near Kharg Island on June 3, when its fighter aircraft crippled a Turkish tanker, the Buyuk Hun. The Iraqis followed up on June 10 with a raid on a Kuwaiti tanker, Kazima, which was hit east of the Strait of Hormuz.

Meanwhile, the top military officials of the six countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council met Sunday in Saudi Arabia to discuss collective action against attacks on their shipping.

The council is comprised of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

Qatar's minister of state for foreign affairs, Ahmad bin Sayf al-Thani, said that the Gulf countries would not accept foreign intervention for the defense of the region.

(AP, Reuters)

U.S. Allies Urged to Act On Terrorism

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, reaffirming U.S. determination to combat terrorism, is urging to U.S. allies to consider pre-emptive action against terrorists.

Mr. Shultz's appeal was contained in a speech prepared for delivery Monday at a conference on international terrorism in Washington.

The Shultz speech says a discussion of pre-emptive measures at the London economic summit conference this month was a welcome sign that the industrial countries of the West "share a common view of the terrorist threat."

No details of the summit discussion were released. But in a joint statement, leaders of the countries attending the session said they were resolved to develop new measures to fight terrorism. The seven nations at the conference were the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Japan, Italy and Canada.

"From a practical standpoint, a purely passive defense does not provide enough of a deterrent to terrorism and to the states that sponsor it," the Shultz speech says. "It is time to think long, hard and seriously about more active means of defense, about defense through appropriate preventive or pre-emptive actions against terrorist groups before they strike."

"Experience has taught us over the years that one of the best deterrents to terrorism is the certainty that swift and sure measures will be taken against those who engage in it."

In April, a State Department official said that the U.S. would consider using military action against countries such as Libya, Syria and Iran if there were evidence of a planned terrorist attack against U.S. targets.

Mr. Shultz, in the speech to be given Monday, did not mention a proposal to create an international anti-terrorist strike force made last week by Julius R. Jayewardene, president of Sri Lanka.

Mr. Jayewardene, on his first state visit to the United States, said he had discussed the proposal with President Ronald Reagan.

The Shultz speech accused the Soviet Union of supporting terrorist movements around the world. "The Soviets use terrorist groups for their own purposes and their goal is always the same: to weaken liberal democracy and undermine world stability," it said.

India to Buy 12 Boeing 757s

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Indian Airlines, the country's domestic network, plans to buy 12 Boeing 757s at a cost of \$300 million and to phase out five old Boeing 737s.

On Friday, Air India, which operates international flights, said it had contracted to buy six Airbus-310-300s, valued at about \$310 million, to replace five Boeing 707s. The first Boeing 757s are expected to arrive in India in September or October 1985. The first three A310-300s would arrive in early 1986, and the others later the same year.

The two airlines earlier proposed to buy 10 A-310s from the Anglo-French Airbus Industrie consortium for Air India and as many as 15 Boeing 757s or 767s for Indian Airlines, but revised their projects after economic considerations, company spokesmen said. Airbus and Boeing of the United States have been bidding heavily to sell their jets to India.

U.K. Train Derails, 41 Hurt

United Press International

MORPETH, England — An overnight express train from Aberdeen, Scotland, to London derailed early Sunday near Morpeth, 300 miles (480 kilometers) north of London, trapping tourists in their sleeping cars, British Rail said 41 people were injured, none seriously, and its main east coast line would be closed until Tuesday.

Havana Agrees to Talks With U.S., After Election, on Flow of Cubans

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Cuba has agreed to a long-standing U.S. proposal to open negotiations for normalizing the flow of Cubans between the two countries, according to State Department officials. The said Cuba wanted to start the talks only after the U.S. elections in November.

The United States had asked for an earlier start. Cuba's insistence on waiting meant a mixed reaction Saturday from senior officials, who were evidently unhappy with the apparent effort to time the talks in connection with the elections.

A State Department official said that although the agreement was a positive development, the United States would examine the situation before setting a firm date.

The officials, in disclosing the previously unpublished exchanges, said Cuba's stand was consistent with an apparent policy decision not to do anything that might seem to contribute to President Ronald Reagan's re-election.

The United States has been pressing Cuba intermittently for four years to take back the few thousand criminals and mental patients among the 125,000 refugees who came by boat to Florida in 1980 from the port of Mariel.

A year ago the United States said that until Cuba agreed to the return of the unwanted refugees, the United States would not admit Cubans except for immediate family members of U.S. citizens or of permanent U.S. residents.

Cuba finally agreed to discuss the issue of the unwanted refugees in the overall context of migration. The State Department officials said. The U.S. limitation on entry has been criticized by some members of Congress who are involved in refugee matters, such as Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, who is chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

The critics say the United States had already promised admission to thousands of Cubans, some of

whom had been political prisoners and others who had nonimmediate family members in the United States.

Other members of Congress have accused the Reagan administration of pursuing a confrontational policy toward Cuba, particularly over El Salvador, and over Cuba's military presence in Angola and other countries in Africa.

A summary of the exchanges between Cuba and the United States over migration was sent by the State Department earlier this month to Representative Romano L. Mazzoli, Democrat of Kentucky, who is chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on refugees.

A copy of the summary, in the form of a State Department cablegram to the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, was obtained from an administration official who wanted to show the degree of discussion over the refugee issue and Cuba's views on not negotiating before the election.

One official said that Cuba indicated in its most recent message last month that it believed any discussions now would redound to Mr. Reagan's benefit and be seen as a sign of Cuban weakness.

This attitude is consistent, he said, with the disclosure last month that Cuba had informed Angola that it did not want to withdraw its troops from Angola before the U.S. elections. It is also similar to the reluctance of the Soviet leaders to do anything that might be perceived as helping Mr. Reagan, the official said.

A Cuban withdrawal from Angola is crucial to ensuring South Africa's agreement to allow South-West Africa to become independent as the nation of Namibia. The United States has sought to promote a Namibian solution and has urged Angola to call for the phased withdrawal of the 25,000 to 30,000 Cubans in tandem with South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia.

On May 2, the United States proposed that negotiations begin

Cuba Frees Poet From Prison After 20-Year Sentence

The Associated Press

MIAMI — Jorge Valles, a Cuban poet, has been released from a Cuban prison after 20 years of confinement that inspired award-winning poetry and a book, the Cuban authorities have confirmed.

"He was set free; let him leave," Bienvenido Abierno, a spokesman at the Cuban Interests Section in Washington, said Friday.

Mr. Valles was arrested in 1964 after testifying against the government's case in a trial. He was charged with "conspiracy against the state" and was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

He reportedly left the Boniato prison in eastern Cuba on Thursday. The same day, his wife, Cristina, was in Paris to accept his Liberty Award, a prize given to jailed artists throughout the world by PEN, the international writers' organization.

Exiled Cuban intellectuals who have lobbied in Europe for Mr. Valles' release saw his freedom as an effort by the Cuban government to quiet criticism of President Fidel Castro's human rights policies.

May 21 on migration issues, "including specifically the return to Cuba of persons whom the government of the United States wished Cuba to take back," the U.S. summary said.

On May 22, according to the summary, Cuba said it "viewed positively the willingness of the U.S. government to begin negotiations with Cuba about normal migratory procedures," but "asserted that the pre-electoral situation in the United States is not the appropriate moment to begin talks."

"It would be convenient to postpone beginning talks until after Nov. 6," the document quoted Cuba as having said.

Rocket Failures Put NASA Behind Schedule

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causing some concern over the weather prospects at the scheduled launching time.

The two pilots are Henry W. Hartsfield Jr., the mission commander, and Michael L. Coats of the U.S. Navy. The other crew members are Lieutenant Colonel Richard M. Mullane of the air force, Dr. Steven A. Hawley, Dr. Judith A. Resnik and Charles D. Walker.

Mr. Walker, an engineer with the McDonnell Douglas Corp., will be the shuttle program's first astronaut passenger. Through a joint venture agreement with NASA, he is to operate a drug-processing system for the company that is considered a prototype for encouraging private industry to explore new methods for processing commercial materials in the weightlessness of space.

The space agency, the air force and the telecommunications industry have been plagued for more than a year with problems with the rockets used to boost satellites away from the shuttles into higher orbits.

That was when the air force-designed Inertial Upper Stage rocket misfired and sent NASA's \$100-million tracking and data relay satellite into the wrong orbit. Firings of its small thruster jets eventually nudged the satellite into its proper orbit.

Investigators from the air force and the Boeing Co., the manufacturer, had trouble identifying the source of the rocket failure and deciding what corrective actions to take. Consequently, the space agency deferred plans to launch any other tracking satellites with the Inertial Upper Stage. And the air force canceled a secret military mission it was planning for July, presumably because it would have required the suspect upper-stage rocket.

Another Defense Department mission by the shuttle was canceled for unannounced reasons. This reduced the number of planned 1984 shuttle missions from 10 to 7, and for a while it seemed likely that others might be postponed into the next year.

This uncertainty stemmed from the failures of the payload-assist modules, used to boost most conventional communications satellites from the lower shuttle orbit to 22,300 miles (36,152 kilometers). These modules are built by McDonnell Douglas.

An investigation found that internal bleeds in the carbon-carbon metal of the rocket nozzles caused them to shatter shortly after ignition. Examining the nozzle materials with medical CAT scanners, a sophisticated type of X-ray system, engineers detected density variations in some batches of the metal that made them vulnerable. Nozzles made from the defective batches were set aside.

McDonnell Douglas said that nozzles without the defects have now been tested successfully at the Arnold Engineering Center in Tullahoma, Tennessee.

Jeff Fister, a company spokesman, said Saturday, "Hopefully our troubles are behind us."

China Won't Alter Pledge

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of an improving U.S. relationship with Beijing.

As administration experts reviewed the terms of the accord and studied intelligence reports indicating continued Chinese-Pakistani nuclear cooperation, the White House decided to send Arthur W. Hummel Jr., the U.S. ambassador to China, to the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Hummel was to inquire about the reports on uranium enrichment and to see if Beijing and Washington had a "mutual" understanding on how the agreement would be "implemented." This was said to have happened about two weeks ago.

Pakistan is widely reported to have a uranium enrichment plant at Kahuta, near Islamabad in the northern part of the country.

The Chinese responded that they would not go beyond the public statements by Mr. Zhao and the virtually identical language adopted recently by the National People's Congress, China's nominal parliament.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Welsh Farmers Hurl Eggs at Thatcher

PORTHCAWL, Wales (AP) — About 100 Welsh farmers protesting cuts in milk production hurled food at the party of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, splattering egg on her face and dress, and about 300 wives of striking coal miners joined in the jeering, witnesses reported.

The barrage from the farmers, assembled Saturday to protest milk cuts imposed by the European Community, came as Mrs. Thatcher left a Conservative Party convention, according to the Press Association.

The agency said Mrs. Thatcher, egg dripping from her clothes, appeared unruffled as she spoke briefly with party officials before being hustled into a limousine.

Deng Rejects Advice on Hong Kong

BEIJING (AP) — China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, told three advisers to the Hong Kong government Saturday that they had no role in how China reincorporates the British colony in 1997 when it resumes its sovereignty.

Mr. Deng, chairman of the Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, also rejected a contention by members of the Hong Kong Executive Council, an advisory body appointed by the British governor, that they reflected the views of residents of the colony.

"The whole tone was that Deng was telling them off," said a Hong Kong journalist who was at the meeting. Another Hong Kong journalist said the three council members, who were invited by the Beijing government, were "absolutely humiliated."

Another Aquino Investigator Resigns

MANILA (UPI) — The president of the Philippine National Bar Association has resigned from an official investigation into the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader.

Rail Gonzales, in his resignation letter, said, "I feel I can no longer continue participating in a proceeding with so much public interest at stake when I no longer believe in its credibility and its objectivity."

Mr. Gonzales was the last of three members of a panel of interrogators named to assist the five-member commission. The other two resigned earlier. The commission is scheduled to conclude its investigation in about a week.

U.S., Nicaragua May Hold New Talks

MANAGUA (AP) — Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez says that Nicaraguan and U.S. representatives will hold a new meeting on Central American problems "in the next few days." The Mexican news service Notimex said the talks may take place in Mexico, possibly as early as Monday night.

Such a meeting would be the first between U.S. and Nicaraguan diplomats since Secretary of State George P. Shultz made a surprise visit to Managua on June 1. Mr. Shultz met with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Sandinista junta, and they announced agreement to hold future talks at an unspecified time.

Mr. Borge said Saturday that the planned meeting could be "a publicity stunt meant to gain votes in the coming United States elections," but added that "the course of the conversations to be held in the next few days will clarify everything." A U.S. spokesman declined to confirm or deny that a meeting would be held soon.

Editor Confined to West Bank Town

JERUSALEM (WP) — The Israeli military authorities ordered a Palestinian journalist confined to the West Bank city of Ramallah for six months, preventing him from taking part in a U.S. State Department-sponsored tour of the United States to observe the political system and presidential election.

The order was served Sunday on Radwan Abu Ayyash, an editor of the East Jerusalem-based Palestine Press Service and the vice president of the Arab Journalists' Association in the occupied West Bank. Under the order, Mr. Abu Ayyash must remain within the confines of Ramallah, his home, and report daily to the police authorities there.

Israeli military officials said the order was issued for security reasons but did not elaborate. However, a portion of the arrest order that was made public by the Palestine Press Service and confirmed by the army described Mr. Abu Ayyash as a senior activist in the Palestine Liberation Organization. He denied the assertion.

Bahamian Cites Payments to Pindling

MIAMI (AP) — A prominent Bahamian businessman, under investigation for alleged influence-peddling on behalf of American drug smugglers, says he paid Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling at least \$533,000 over the past four years out of a sense of "obligation" and friendship, a report says.

Everette Bannister, a longtime friend and political ally of the Bahamian prime minister, testified Friday before the Royal Commission of Inquiry in Nassau that there was nothing illegal about the payments. The Miami Herald reported Saturday. He denied that the money came from drug smugglers.

Mr. Bannister, 56, has been a principal figure in the six-month investigation by the Royal Commission into smuggling and drug-related corruption in the Bahamas, the newspaper said. Two American marijuana smugglers have testified that Mr. Bannister took money in exchange for promising favored immigration status.

10,000 Vietnamese Leave Cambodia

BAVIT, Cambodia (UPI) — Thousands of Vietnamese soldiers pulled out of Cambodia Saturday in a carefully staged withdrawal to show progress in the lengthy war against anti-Hanoi guerrillas.

Sources in the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh said three Vietnamese regiments, totaling 10,000 men, were being withdrawn from provinces in far western Cambodia and sent home to Ho Chi Minh City. According to Western analysts, the withdrawal would leave 160,000 to 170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, which they invaded in 1978.

The defeated Khmer Rouge, backed by China, make up the majority of the 50,000 guerrillas battling Vietnamese and Cambodian government forces. However, Western military analysts believe the Cambodian resistance movement has been gaining strength and that many of the Vietnamese troops previously withdrawn have quietly been replaced.

Frenchman Found Dead Off Albania

PARIS (AP) — Jean-Marie Masselin, 29, an employee of the French Club Méditerranée on the island of Corfu who disappeared last week, has been found dead by Greek sailors near the Albanian coast, a spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry said Sunday.

The Club Méditerranée reported Thursday that Albanian border guards had shot at two of its employees who strayed too near coastal waters during a fishing expedition, wounding one of them and holding the other. Albania confirmed it had shot at the Frenchman but denied it was holding anyone.

The body of Mr. Masselin was found floating in the sea with a bullet wound in the head, said Jackie Masselin, the victim's brother, who was contacted by the club's president Sunday. The ministry is demanding an explanation from the Albanian authorities.

Israeli Civil Servants Sign Wage Pact

TEL AVIV (AP) — The government and several public service unions signed a wage agreement Sunday after a day of strikes and slowdowns by 75,000 workers.

The agreement came after 10 days of labor unrest involving hundreds of thousands of civil servants protesting the erosion of their incomes by inflation.

The agreement, signed by the unions representing civil servants, clerks and public service technicians, will give workers a 10 percent pay raise next month, 6 percent in August and 8 percent in September.

Strike Issue Challenged in Germany

LUDWIGSBURG, West Germany (UPI) — Industry officials say they will challenge court rulings that allow unemployment benefits for workers who are idle because of a 15-week metalworkers strike.

An eight-member mediation panel plans to resume efforts Monday to settle the dispute, which has virtually shut down West Germany's auto industry.

The officials said Saturday they would take the issue to West Germany's Supreme Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe. Under the court ruling, about 400,000 nonstriking, who are idle because of employers' retaliatory lockouts or because shortages have closed their plants, could start receiving unemployment payments.

For the Record

An Iranian Navy transport plane hijacked to France was being returned to Iran Sunday, five days after four defectors landed it in Nice. French officials are holding the four under house arrest while considering their request for political asylum (UPI).

Police in Durban, South Africa, have arrested 44 persons for campaigning against apartheid, authorities said. The 44, all released on bail, are members of the United Democratic Front (AP).

The death toll from an explosion at a coal mine near Taipei on Wednesday rose to 37, police said Sunday. Thirty-five more miners are still trapped and presumed dead (Reuters).



Argentines protesting austerity measures proposed by the International Monetary Fund.

11 Latin Nations Agree to Consult on Debt

(Continued from Page 1)

that the door was open and reaction on how to conduct a discussion of the issues would be sought through diplomatic channels.

Brazil and Mexico, the two largest debtors, insisted on the need to maintain flexibility in negotiations with private bankers, who hold 80 percent of the region's debt.

But Brazil strongly supported the need for involvement by the governments of the industrial countries in the interrelated trade, debt and development financing problems that affect both borrowers and lenders.

AMERICAN TOPICS

World's Fair Losses
Laid to Attendance

The 1984 Louisiana World Exposition struggles on in an atmosphere of doom. There is speculation the fair will not stay open through its scheduled close in November. Nearly 300 fair employees have been laid off and \$15 million is being trimmed from the exposition's operating budget.

What went wrong? Observers claim the fair was underfunded and there have been charges of mismanagement and bad marketing. But the ultimate cause is that people are staying away.

The Times-Picayune runs a daily box measuring attendance figures against the total needed for the fair to break even. At one point last week, the fair was more than 10 million visitors shy of its break-even point.

Center to Help Find
Missing Children

A center designed to help find missing or kidnapped children has opened in Washington.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children will act as a clearinghouse for information on the estimated 1.5 million youngsters reported missing each year.

The center is compiling a computer directory of missing youngsters and in August it will open a toll-free line for information on missing children.

Harlequin Books
Planning Merger

Harlequin Enterprises Ltd., the Canadian-based publisher of contemporary romances, is planning to merge with its chief competitor, Silhouette Books. Romance novels have an estimated 20 million to 25 million devotees, according to industry surveys. If Harlequin's takeover succeeds it will wind up with more than 80 percent of all U.S. paperback romance sales.

Californians Protest
Surveillance by U-2s

A group of Californians concerned about privacy has gone to court to halt what the government calls a vital tool in the battle against marijuana growers — high altitude surveillance flights by U-2 planes.

Ten residents of Humboldt and Trinity counties contend that their civil rights, including the right to privacy, are violated by the flights. They are asking for \$10 million in punitive damages.

"In the name of marijuana eradication the government feels it can do anything it wants," said Ronald Sinoway, an attorney. "The issue is not so much what is legal and what is illegal. The issue is what is society willing to accept as legal law enforcement tools."

But if the surveillance flights are stopped, a state official said, "it would have a tremendous impact on law enforcement; it would be a license to grow."

Hoisting the Flag
A Full-Time Job

Nearly every day, a crew climbs to the base of the Capitol Dome in Washington and flies American flags. Big flags and small flags. Cotton flags and nylon flags.

As many as 300 flags a day are hoisted atop three 18-foot flagpoles, held there for a few seconds, and then hauled down. Last year this assembly-line ritual was repeated a record 83,984 times to meet the growing demand for souvenir banners that have flown over the Capitol.

Notes on People

Representative Glenn M. Anderson, Democrat of California, used phonograph records to introduce himself to 9,000 new constituents added to his district when his congressional borders were redrawn. The records were apparently a hit as Mr. Anderson won 87 percent of the vote in the recent primary.

A South Dakota court has dismissed a \$24-million suit by Governor William J. Janklow against Peter Matthiessen, an author, a publisher, and three South Dakota bookstores. Mr. Janklow objected to statements in the book critical of him but the court held that the book had provided balance by including his denials.

A Senate subcommittee has subpoenaed A. Ernest Fitzgerald, a Pentagon whistle-blower, to testify about what Senator Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, said would be "explosive" information that "reveals that the vast majority of money we put into major weapons systems is pure waste and inefficiency."

Kennedy Reportedly Will Endorse
Mondale's Presidential Bid Today

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NORTH OAKS, Minnesota — Senator Edward M. Kennedy will endorse Walter F. Mondale for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination on Monday, according to Mondale campaign sources.

The Massachusetts Democrat was to meet Sunday with Mr. Mondale, the party's likely nominee, and spend the night at the candidate's suburban St. Paul home. Aides to both men said the senator would not take part in one of the interviews that Mr. Mondale has been conducting with possible running mates.

The visit will represent a political rapprochement between two Democratic camps.

Four years ago, when Senator Kennedy challenged President Jimmy Carter for the 1980 Democratic nomination, Mr. Mondale said in a speech in Iowa that the senator had "decided to pursue the politics of the moment" in opposing Mr. Carter's embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union. Mr. Kennedy accused Mr. Mondale, Mr. Carter's vice president, of questioning his patriotism.

The two also found themselves on uncomfortable terms early this spring. In the view of Mondale strategists, Senator Kennedy and his followers were too quick to draw away from Mr. Mondale after his losses in the presidential primaries in New Hampshire and Maine.

On Saturday, Mr. Mondale interviewed two prospective running mates, Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas and Mayor Dianne Feinstein of San Francisco.

Reporters peppered Senator Bentsen with questions about his philosophical differences with Mr. Mondale and Mayor Feinstein about her lack of experience in areas such as foreign affairs.

Mr. Mondale, in his own comments, addressed both issues. He acknowledged that Mr. Bentsen, 63, has taken more conservative positions on several major issues than has Mr. Mondale. The Texas voted for President Ronald Reagan's budget and tax cuts, and he supports the B-1 bomber and production of nerve gas. He also voted for confirmation of James G. Watt as secretary of interior.

But Mr. Mondale said his search for a running mate was not a quest for "a homogenized ticket." "I am not asking that running mate of mine have identical views in order to qualify," he said.

Later after meeting with Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Mondale said that women and minorities should not be held back from the vice presidency simply because they do not have experience in certain areas such as foreign policy.

Democrats End
Delegate Battle

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The delegate selection process for July's Democratic National Convention drew to a close Saturday, with Democrats in South Dakota winding up a state-by-state political marathon that began five months ago.

Nationwide, the selection process began Jan. 26, when House Democrats chose 164 delegates, followed by additional selections by Senate Democrats. The first election event in a state were the Iowa caucuses, on Feb. 20, which were won by Walter F. Mondale.

The final delegate totals nationally are 2,032.05 delegates for Mr. Mondale, 1,245.75 for Senator Gary Hart and 379.2 for the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson. A total of 202 delegates are uncommitted or pledged to other persons.

"If we're going to open doors in America, if we're going to make advances in justice toward women in this country or toward minorities, it can't be the rule that... you have to have all these things that were impossible to achieve because you are a woman," he said.

On Thursday, Mr. Mondale talked about the vice presidency with Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles. Mayor Bradley was the first potential running mate to meet with Mr. Mondale, who emerged from the meeting to say he was confident the American people were ready to accept a black on the national ticket. (AP, NYT, UPI)

Jackson to Meet Castro

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson arrived Saturday in Panama on the first leg of a six-day Latin American trip, news agencies reported from Panama City.

Mr. Jackson also plans to visit El Salvador, Cuba and Nicaragua.

A prominent source in the Jackson campaign told The New York Times that President Fidel Castro of Cuba had agreed to release some political prisoners when Mr. Jackson visits Cuba this week. The source said the action was intended as a goodwill gesture.

He said Mr. Jackson was attempting to determine how the freed prisoners could be transported to the United States, although he said he did not know how many would be involved.

Jackson wooed freedom for a captured U.S. airman.

Mr. Jackson, at an airport news conference in Panama Saturday, said he would carry into Cuba a list of prisoners and would appeal for their release. A Jackson aide said there were 21 names on the list. Mr. Jackson is scheduled to hold a private meeting with Mr. Castro for several hours Monday night.

Mr. Jackson, soon after his arrival in Panama, became embroiled in the country's politics when supporters of Arnaldo Arias Madrid, the defeated candidate in last month's presidential elections, picketed the building where Mr. Jackson met for nearly an hour with President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

The demonstrators, who accused Mr. Ardito Barletta of vote fraud, also picketed Mr. Jackson's hotel and disrupted a Roman Catholic service where the black minister spoke. Mr. Jackson agreed to meet this week with the demonstrators.

Hispanics Urge Abstention

The nation's largest Hispanic organization has urged delegates to the Democratic National Convention to refrain from casting votes on the first nominating ballot, The Associated Press reported from El Paso, Texas.

Mario Obledo, president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, said Saturday that a boycott would signal to Democratic candidates that they have ignored Hispanic issues. The group has more than 100,000 members.

Mr. Obledo said he wanted to secure an "immediate commitment" from Mr. Mondale and Senator Gary Hart of Colorado either to ensure the defeat of the immigration reform bill passed last week by the House or to ensure an alternative measure that included amnesty for undocumented aliens "without any conditions."

The clear target of the proposed protest is Mr. Mondale, who is supported by the vast majority of the 291 Hispanic convention delegates, even though his failure to work behind the scenes to defeat the immigration measure has angered some Hispanics.

The proposal also may affect the future of the bill, which passed the House by only five votes and must return there for another vote after a House-Senate conference.

Although the first-ballot protest was discussed with Mr. Jackson, who spoke to the group before starting his Latin America tour, Mr. Obledo said the idea originated with LULAC leaders. Mr. Jackson did not make clear whether he supported it, although he told convention delegates earlier to vote their consciences on the first ballot.



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson talked with President Jorge E. Alfaro of Panama Saturday at the presidential palace on the first stop of Mr. Jackson's tour of Latin America.

Democratic Platform
Approved by Committee

By Warren Weaver Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic platform committee has completed a platform that includes far fewer commitments to sweeping social programs and is considerably more conservative than those adopted by the party in recent years.

In the final drafting session here Saturday, the committee defeated an attempt by supporters of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson to put the party on record as favoring the elimination of the runoff primaries used in 10 states.

Then, at the urging of delegates backing Walter F. Mondale for the presidential nomination, the committee called for a study of all discriminatory barriers to voting, to be carried out by the Democratic National Committee and the Justice Department in an incoming Democratic administration.

Backers of Senator Gary Hart of Colorado tried unsuccessfully to amend the Mondale motion on the primaries with what they said was compromise language, but they were defeated on a voice vote by the Mondale majority on the committee.

As a result, the call for a study of the problem will come before the national convention next month in San Francisco as part of the party's platform. But the Jackson proposal

will not be eligible for floor debate because it was defeated on a voice vote and thus did not receive the necessary 25 percent vote to qualify as a minority report.

[A spokesman for the Jackson campaign said Saturday that it would take its fight against runoff primaries to the floor of the convention, United Press International reported in Washington. He did not elaborate.]

[Ron Walters, the spokesman, said approval of the platform had increased party unity but that "there are parts of it that disturb me greatly. It disturbs me that a Democrat can run on some of these things."]

The platform committee weakened somewhat a plank that had been proposed Friday calling for an end to financing of federal campaigns by political action committees and offering public financing to candidates who refuse to accept assistance from such committees.

Instead, the committee approved language pledging the party to "work to end" financing by the political action committees.

The platform that will be submitted to the party's national convention July 17 includes fewer commitments to social programs.

There was no mention in the platform of national health insurance, which had become a standard party promise to the voters.

Reagan Plans
Added Cuts in
Income Taxes
Proposal for Next Term
Would 'Finish the Job'

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has promised in a national radio address that his administration would "finish the job we've begun" by lowering income tax rates in a second term.

Citing last week's economic statistics showing a 9.7 percent expansion in the U.S. economy in the first quarter, a 5.7 percent expansion in the second quarter and lower wholesale and retail prices, Mr. Reagan pook-pooked "some experts" who say the U.S. economy is rising so fast it could reignite inflation and lead to higher interest rates.

The expansion, he said in the address Saturday, is in some key ways more durable than previous ones and "more people are working in America than ever before."

He said more jobs were created in May than in all the European Community countries in the past 10 years. In the past 18 months, he said, six million new jobs have been created, including three million for women, one million for blacks and 650,000 for Hispanics.

"So, economic growth is stronger than before, stronger than anyone expected, and jobs are being created at record rates. But something else makes this expansion different — inflation is staying down and we mean to keep it down," he said.

Latest figures show inflation of 4.2 percent over the past 12 months, one-third the 12.4 percent figure during the last year of the Carter administration.


"This is the first time since the 1960s we have been able to enjoy strong and steady growth without high inflation," Mr. Reagan said, adding: "And that's why I'm determined to finish the job we've begun, by simplifying our tax system and broadening the base so we can bring personal income tax rates down further."

Two main proposals are under consideration in a tax reform study by the U.S. Treasury Department:

• A lower tax rate for all brackets with most of the deductions eliminated.

• A tax on a family's spending instead of its income.

■ **Ford Cautions GOP**
Former President Gerald R. Ford has warned Republicans that they should not assume that Mr. Reagan will win an easy re-election victory this November. The Denver Post reported from Beaver Creek, Colorado.



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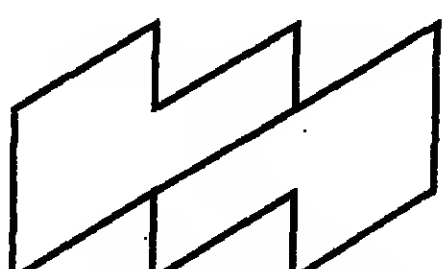
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The Debts That Bind

It now seems possible that Argentina will not pay the \$350 million due its creditors before the end of this week. Will this default finally set off the global debt bomb? Probably not. American banks among the creditors may have to write down their profits or invent a new contrivance to postpone the day of reckoning. But in any case, the fundamental problem will persist.

Argentina's new government, desperately trying to build genuine democracy, pleads it cannot make painful economic adjustments as fast as is wanted by the bankers and the International Monetary Fund. To avoid public unrest, the government led by President Raúl Alfonsín says wages must rise 6 percent to 8 percent faster than the feverish inflation, now higher than 500 percent a year. Politically muscular labor unions want even faster raises; the banks and the IMF insist on less. So, Argentina stands defiant and the financial world is treated to yet another nerve-racking confrontation.

Still, the two sides need each other and show signs of understanding that. At their London summit meeting two weeks ago, the industrial democracies pledged more aid for developing countries on more generous terms. Also, the banks have agreed to discuss easier terms for Mexico and Brazil, the biggest debtors, as a "reward" for economic progress already made. And new federal regulations require American banks, in their earnings reports, to face up more honestly to defaults.

Argentina, in turn, last week softened its intransigence by making an interest payment that had been due in January. And 11 Latin debtors at their own summit meeting in Colombia issued a non-threatening plea for un-

derstanding, to be pressed by a joint consultative group, and backed by promises to pay their debts.

Assuming that this quarter's crisis is resolved by yet another compromise, it has again illuminated the huge dimensions of the debt problem. The Third World's massive foreign debt will not be repaid for many years, if ever. The way to get the largest portion of it repaid is through sustained economic growth that lets the debtors earn their way back to solvency. That is already happening in some countries, but the staying power of the current economic expansion is uncertain.

The economic facts of life will force the debtor nations to take politically difficult steps. The creditors, too, need to take some steps. Above all, they need to restrain rising interest rates, which only make matters worse. Capping the rates for poor nations and adding the excess to the end of their loans could relieve some of the burden. Or a special IMF account could be created, from which debtors could draw when interest costs exceed a certain level. Stretching repayment schedules would also help. Just as urgently, the developing countries need markets for exports. The industrial nations simply have to resist protectionist barriers against them.

Finally, the austerity measures proposed for debtors have to be custom designed. Argentina's democracy cannot take as much pressure as Mexico's. The debt bomb has been ticking for two years while both debtors and creditors have made a lot of adjustments. Disaster will be averted if one principle is observed: The debtors need to earn their way out of debt and therefore need time and opportunities to earn.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Mitterrand in Moscow

President François Mitterrand of France mentioned the unmentionable in Moscow by raising the matter of Andrei Sakharov during a visit. His hosts rebuffed him, as he knew they would. To every inquiry about the dissenting physicist and his ailing wife, Yelena Bonner, the Soviet response has been like Konstantin Chernenko's this time: "We shall not allow anyone to interfere in our internal affairs."

But Mr. Mitterrand had to speak out. He has criticized his predecessor for rushing to meet with Leonid Brezhnev shortly after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Europeans across the political spectrum are outraged by the Russians' refusal to give a decent exit to the banished Sakharovs, advocates only of greater liberty. What Moscow dismisses as an internal matter is in fact an obstacle to productive diplomacy. If Mr. Mitterrand's trip finally makes that point, it could promote his larger purpose of stimulating nuclear negotiations.

It is no accident, as the Russians say, that Mr. Chernenko claims the same imperious prerogative as the feudal czars. Indeed, Nicholas II used almost the same language in rejecting Western inquiries about mistreatment of Jews and other minorities.

In 1903, thousands of Americans petitioned through their government against a particu-

larly frightful pogrom in Kishinev. As Thomas Bailey's history recounts, the Russian foreign minister refused to receive the document, saying: "The emperor, whose will was the sole law of the land, needed no information from the outside world as to conditions within his domain or advice as to how he should manage his internal affairs."

Though the argument is the same, the world is not. The czar's tyranny never claimed to guarantee human rights. And Nicholas II, unlike Mr. Brezhnev in 1975, had signed no Helsinki accords that made the signatories accountable to each other for the condition of human rights. This pertinent fact was recalled by Mr. Mitterrand, whose Socialist government includes some Communist ministers. Indeed, Georges Marchais, France's Communist leader, said his party would "break" with Moscow if anything dire happened to the Sakharovs. The Soviet press, of course, reported none of this. It found room only for Mr. Chernenko's fatuous comparison of Soviet benefits with Western poverty and unemployment.

That, too, has precedent. When challenged about those pogroms, Mr. Bailey writes, the Russian press scornfully reminded the United States of its ill-treatment of Negroes.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Plain Speaking in Moscow

President Mitterrand's decision to speak out firmly and unequivocally, while supping in the Kremlin, on the subject of liberty, human rights and, more particularly, Andrei Sakharov and his wife, does him great credit.

The French president is the first Western leader to hold substantive talks with Mr. Chernenko and the visit has perfectly illustrated just how hard it is to conduct a dialogue with the Kremlin. It remains to be seen whether he has managed to ease the situation of the Sakharovs, two gentle and selfless souls whose internal exile, and KGB harassment, is the punishment for speaking out for justice, peace and compassion. But by not pulling his punches, Mr. Mitterrand has reminded the Soviet leadership that its treatment of the Sakharovs, and others like them, is a test of credibility.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Tough Message for NATO

Once again a few beastly American senators have dared to suggest a drawdown of U.S. forces in Europe unless our allies meet their modest pledges to NATO and start building a credible conventional defense. And once again, the political-military establishments on both sides of the Atlantic have rallied their forces to beat back this terrible heresy. The arguments for and against are hoary with age; the outcome is as predictable as a tribal ritual. But will this oft-told tale always have the same ending? Can NATO really indefinitely support an irrational defense strategy? Is it always to be sought in the status quo because

governments are too intimidated and immobilized to reform the Alliance?

If the latest Senate challenge had come from the neo-isolationists who infest the chamber, it could be dismissed. But when a man of Senator Sam Nunn's credentials leads the charge, everyone genuinely dedicated to a strong Atlantic Alliance ought to pay attention. For what Mr. Nunn embodied in his defeated amendment reflects the warnings about NATO from Henry Kissinger and others who are tough-minded about the Soviet threat.

Mr. Nunn's proposal was simple: Withdraw 90,000 of the 325,000 U.S. troops in Europe by 1990 if Western European countries continue to fall below their pledge for a real 3 percent annual growth in their military budgets.

The Alliance must move into an era of reform and rethinking if it is to remain a vital, credible organization for the defense of democratic nations. While the Nunn amendment deserved rejection, its rationale deserves respect.

—The Baltimore Sun.

European Unity Proves Elusive

Call it parochialism or nationalism, that was what the elections to the European Parliament demonstrated in such terms that many of the European leaders must now feel embarrassed.

The new composition of the parliament indicates how local were the issues that determined the electoral outcome. Voters were concerned with their domestic politics. They hardly thought of Europe while choosing their representatives.

—The Japan Times (Tokyo).

FROM OUR JUNE 25 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Greece Denies Role in Crete
ATHENS — The Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a denial to the news from a Turkish source that the Hellenic Government is giving financial assistance to the Cretans to enable them to purchase arms and ammunition. These purchases are made by the Provisional Government of Crete, with the aid of Greek patriots living abroad. It is certain at present that the evacuation of the island by the international troops will take place on July 27. Contrary to suppositions that the security of the Mussulman population of Crete would be threatened after the international troops leave, the Cretan Provisional Government will guarantee the lives of Turks in Crete.

1934: Republican Assails New Deal
WASHINGTON — Representative Bertrand Snell, House Republican leader, let loose the first blast against the Democrats in the approaching congressional campaign, when he accused the administration [on June 24] of "bluffing the public," and its members of touring the country to spread political propaganda at the expense of the taxpayers. "In one instance," he charged, "it is insidious propaganda, attempting to fool the public into the belief they are divorcing politics from administration of the Government, and in another, it is propaganda that the New Deal program has been wholeheartedly accepted by the American people. The facts disprove the claims."

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Nunn's Run at NATO: A Warning to Europe

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Just 10 years ago this week Senator Sam Nunn established himself as a NATO heavyweight by sidetracking the Mansfield Amendment's call for unilateral cuts of American forces in Europe. Last week the Georgia Democrat put in his own, superficially similar amendment. It could be the foreign-policy event of the decade.

The reason is that Mr. Nunn, by his place in a changing spectrum and by his personal stature, is the single person in a position to make happen the major revision of NATO strategy that others have only talked about, without results, all these years.

True, it is not going to happen at this precise moment. The Senate rejected the Nunn Amendment last Wednesday. But time, his purposefulness and the momentum of events seem to be clearly on his side.

Mr. Nunn is forcing three basic tests on Europe:

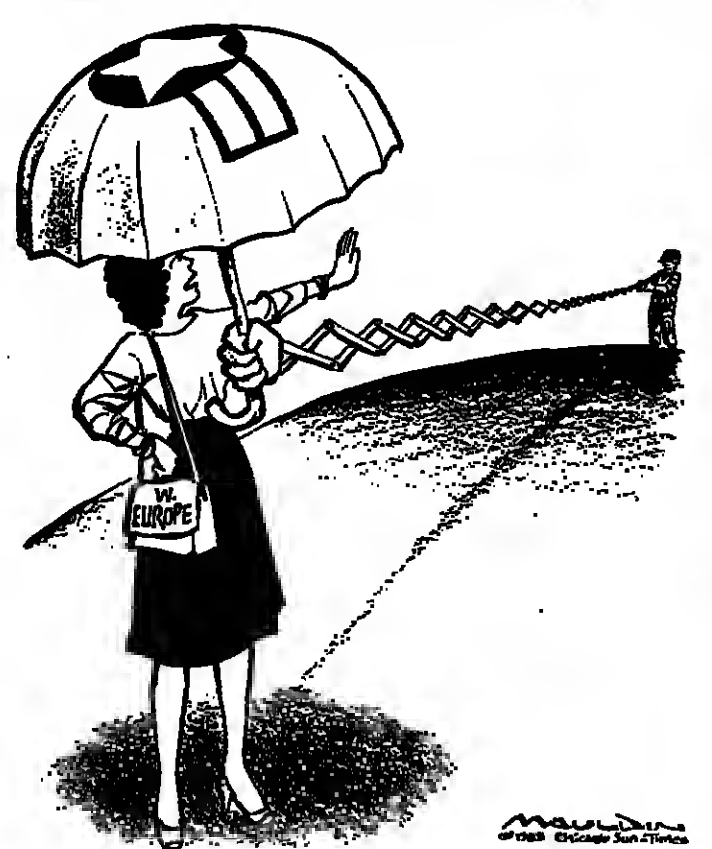
• Whether it will make the extra

(not extravagant) commitment to put up its share of a credible conventional defense.

• Whether it will thereby raise the point at which NATO, in the event that its conventional forces were being overrun, would have to choose between caving in or going nuclear.

• Whether it will put its relationship with the United States on a more solid basis in which Europe accepts a defense responsibility in keeping with its resources and with the demands of a mature modern alliance.

It takes a stout heart to have stuck with the debate over NATO. The tugs and pulls have served mainly to frazzle the parties. A schizophrenic Europe has felt we were going to do something rash and nuclear and abandon the continent to the Kremlin. An increasingly irritated United States has felt that Europe was either freeloading or preparing to turn neutralist. There has been much sweating over issues, like the missiles, and other



Mondale's Choice for 'The Most Insignificant Office'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Walter Mondale, ahead on delegates but 15 points behind President Ronald Reagan in the popularity polls, is now looking over the Democratic field for a vice-presidential candidate who might help him win the election in November.

Should he go with Gary Hart, as Mr. Reagan went with George Bush in 1980, in the hope of uniting the party? Or with a woman or a black? Or with the person he thinks best qualified to be president, in case of accident, as Jimmy Carter chose Mr. Mondale himself in 1980?

What Mr. Mondale does about this — selecting the best president-in-waiting or the best vote-getter to help him in November — will probably tell us more about Mr. Mondale than about his running-mate.

There is a view that the vice-presidential nominee makes little if any difference, especially this year, since Mr. Mondale seems to be so far behind, Theodore White remarked recently, not entirely in jest, the only woman who could help Fritz on the ticket would be Florence Nightingale or Joan of Arc.

Even so, Mr. Mondale's choice of a vice-presidential nominee will be the first indication of the quality of the people he would want in his administration if he won. And considering the disappointing record of Mr. Reagan's appointments to the cabinet, White House staff and embassies, Mr. Mondale's decisions in this period of rest and reflection, about where he is going and who is going with him, could be important.

We all know the old historic and music-hall jokes about the vice presidency, and even now they are vaguely amusing. Franklin Roosevelt picked John Nance Garner as his vice president, hoping to assure the electoral votes of Texas, and after eight years in that office, Mr. Garner concluded that the job was not "worth a pitcher of warm spit."

In more elegant terms, John Adams, our first vice president, wrote that "any country has in its wisdom contrived for me the most insignificant office that ever the invention of man contrived."

Yet as Martin Wattenberg recently reminded us, in an article in Public Opinion, nine vice presidents have had to assume the daunting responsibilities of the presidency upon the death or resignation of their skippers. They served 26 years as president, and four of them were then elected for four more years in the Oval Office.

In recent years, these facts have gradually changed the role of the vice presidency. Franklin Roosevelt shunned Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower tolerated Richard Nixon but just barely, Lyndon Johnson intimidated Hubert Humphrey and everybody else who doubted his conduct of the Vietnam war.

But there has been a switch. Mr. Carter brought Mr. Mondale into the center of executive decisions, and Mr. Reagan not only forgave Mr. Bush's opposition in the 1980 campaign, but has used him as a trusted member of his cabinet.

As a result, Mr. Reagan, now 74 and the oldest president in the history of the Republic, has dealt with the vice-presidential question with the utmost care. And Mr. Bush, who has served in the Congress, as head of the Central Intelligence Agency, as ambassador to the United Na-

tions and to China, has not only been involved in the major decisions of the Reagan administration, but has had the good judgment to be invisible in the process.

Now it is Mr. Mondale's turn to choose, not only a vice-presidential nominee, but a shadow cabinet to run against Mr. Reagan, and also against his cabinet and White House staff, dominated by the president's California friends. This may be Mr. Mondale's best chance.

There is little evidence so far, however, that Mr. Mondale has put his mind to the problem of ideas for the future or people who could help him define them. It is not that he

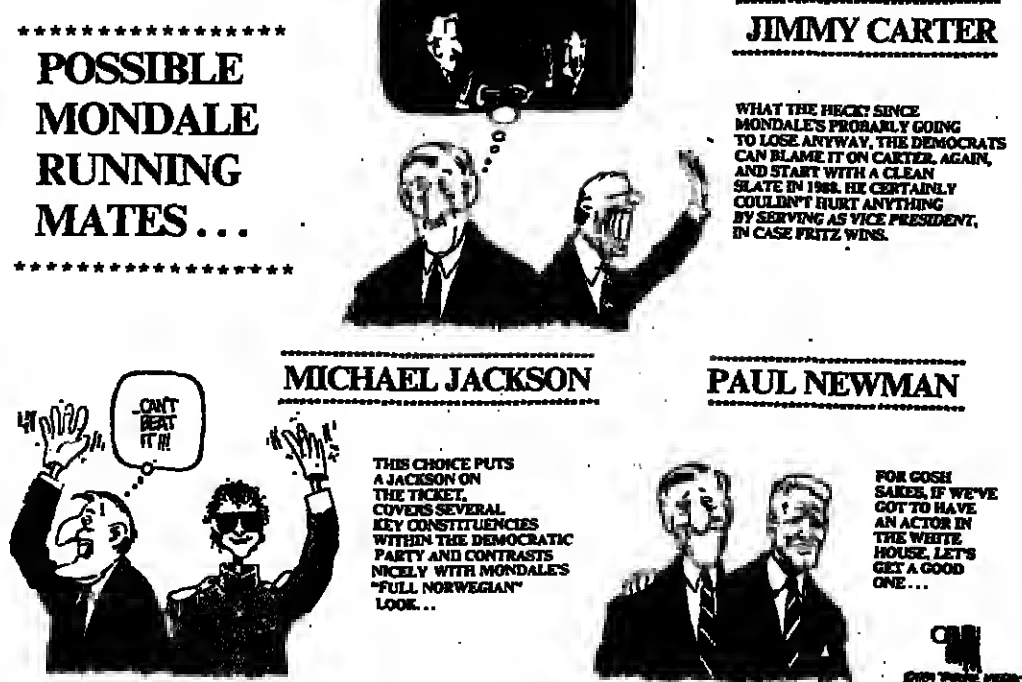
lacks resources. He has in the universities and elsewhere a great number of talented supporters, who are troubled about Mr. Reagan's deficits at home and particularly by his blundering abroad. But Mr. Mondale has not recruited them and has yet to make a speech about the future anybody here remembers.

Looking alone at the Democratic Party presidential candidates he has already defeated — Messrs. Hart, Jackson, Glenn, Cranston, Hollings, McGovern, and Aschew — not to mention such others as Senators Benenson of Texas and Bumpers of Arkansas, among others, Mr. Mondale already has the makings of a

cabinet that could match Mr. Reagan's buddy boys, which is not saying much. But Mr. Mondale is not bringing them together.

He is saying he has won but he is still talking about delegates instead of ideas, about the convention instead of the election. His choice of a vice-presidential nominee will be the first test of his judgment, but even that will not tell us whether he intends to go it alone or pick a shadow cabinet that can demonstrate that in November the people will be choosing not merely a man but an organization that looks better than Reagan's California pickup team now running the White House and major departments.

The New York Times.



The Short and Tall of Vice Presidents

By Ziek Rubin

WALTHAM, Massachusetts — In choosing a running mate, there are basically two ways a presidential nominee can go — the tall way and the short way. You select someone who is either taller — or shorter — than you are. For a nominee to underestimate the importance of this decision would be the height of folly. My own feeling is that Walter Mondale would be wise to pull together a short list.

The conventional wisdom is that a candidate should pick a taller running mate. We expect more of tall people than of small people — and in politics, as in much of life, expectations count for almost everything. Since World War II, nearly every successful candidate but one has taken the tall route. The one exception was Lyndon Johnson, who would not tolerate running with anyone bigger than he was. Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, John Kennedy, Richard Nixon, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan — all average-sized or tall men — chose running mates who were taller.

The short route, on the other hand, has had little success. George McGovern chose a running mate who was smaller than he was (Thomas Eagleton) but then had to

drop him when he fell short for other reasons. In 1964, Barry Goldwater short-circuited his chance for the presidency by choosing a running mate who was 5 feet 8 inches and whose name no one could remember (William Miller).

The obvious way for Mr. Mondale, at 5 feet 11 inches, to boost his chances would be to choose the second spot to Gary Hart. There is a question of Mr. Hart's height change, however. He is listed in older biographies as a 6-footer but now claims to be 6 feet 1 1/2 inches. If choosing Mr. Hart proved to be a tall order for Mr. Mondale, 6-foot Dale Bumpers, 6-foot-2-inch Lloyd Bentsen, and 6-foot-5-inch Bill Bradley are towering in the wings.

But for all the tall talent, the short route has its own special appeal. Similarity is the key to attraction — and, face it, most Americans are not all that tall. The average man is 5 feet 9 inches and the average woman is 5 feet 3 3/4 inches. While we like to look up to our leaders, we also like leaders whom we can look in the eye. Thus, the selection of a nontall running mate might be just

the bold stroke that would send borders of medium-sized people scurrying to the polls.

If Mr. Mondale were to choose someone shorter than himself as his running mate, he would risk losing the votes of tall people. He would have to write off tall states like Texas and tall occupational groups like fashion models.

Short vice presidential possibilities are needless to say, in short supply. Until this year, people shorter than 5 feet 11 inches were never even mentioned as eligible running mates. But if Mr. Mondale dares take the plunge, he should consider Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts at 5 feet 8 1/2 inches, Senator Daniel Inouye at 5 feet 6 inches, Representative Corinne Boggs at 5 feet 5 inches, Representative Geraldine Ferraro at 5 feet 4 inches, Houston's Mayor Kathy Whitlure at 5 feet and Representative Barbara Mikulski at 4 feet 11 1/2. To overlook these prospects would be — well, short-sighted.

The writer, a professor of psychology at Brandeis University, is more or less as tall as Walter F. Mondale. He contributed this shortish comment to The New York Times.

A Change Of Name but Not History

By Flora Lewis

VOLGOGRAD, U.S.S.R. — President François Mitterrand of France chose this officially designated "hero city" as the last stop on his Soviet visit in remembrance of the wartime East-West alliance. This key transport and agricultural center was Stalingrad, site of the murderous five-month battle that was the turning point of World War II on the Eastern Front, leaving the city 85 percent destroyed. The name was changed in 1961, five years after Nikita Khrushchev's de-Stalinization speech, but the battle remains in history as the Soviet Union's great victory of Stalingrad.

That was the city's second name, changed from Tsaritsyn by Stalin in 1925 after Lenin's death. The symbolism is thicker than battle smoke. The names and the vast tragedies they evoke reflect at once how much has changed in this huge country, the authorities that block badly needed further change with fear and the deep continuity that underlies the nation's outlook.

There are always many tiers to issues here. The habit of secrecy covers layer upon layer of opaque contradictions. A Soviet commentator, clearly disappointed by the refusal of the new leadership to risk more than minor reform, told me in an attempt at justification that, after all, "so much has changed already that we have to seek continuity. It's safer."

All this has a direct impact on rough Soviet-American relations. President Reagan, who abruptly switched his approach at the start of the year with new offers to deal with Moscow, has taken Soviet rejection to mean the bear "isibernating." He is probably off the date. There was a period of sheer paralysis while the late Yuri Andropov was dying and the new leader, Konstantin Chernenko, was establishing his position. But there is no longer much reason to think that Moscow is just waiting out the American elections or casting around for some better ideas on how to launch the next stage of policy.

The hard line and the hunkering down is the new policy. It means great Soviet-American tension is likely to last as long as the visibly ill Mr. Chernenko, or anyway until the next Soviet Communist Party congress in 1986, or unless something dramatic and unexpected happens.

The reasons are essentially internal. Some big change in the internal situation or profound switch in American policy far beyond anything probable even from a Democratic administration could make a difference. Short of that, the Russians are likely to be stuck on the fork of the road marked deep freeze.

All the foreign visitors who have dealt with him recently have the impression that Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is in charge of foreign policy for the first time in his life. He has been in his current job for 25 years, much longer than any of his counterparts. He is the man Khrushchev said would sit on a block of ice until it melted if he were so ordered. But now, he is 75 and he has achieved in fact the power he held so long only in name. He evidently relishes it, but with a sour old man's pleasure at getting his way too late.

Unlike the rest of the Politburo, Mr. Gromyko cannot be accused of lacking first-hand knowledge of the outside world and of America's vagaries. Nonetheless, he seems to share the dark misunderstandings of American and Western reactions that have recently led the Kremlin to hand propaganda victories to Washington.

The Russians are now on a Cassandra course, relentlessly warning their people there is a danger of war and tightening the reins. The biggest question is whether this is just the leaders' ploy to excuse themselves from facing up to their domestic problems, or whether they believe it. Quite possibly, both.

Of course, the Soviet Union cannot go on this way indefinitely. Sooner or later, it must seek a new accommodation with the United States and move to modernize its economic system. There is evidence that some people within the leadership are pressing to start sooner, arguing that it is better to get on with the inevitable. But for now, there has been a decision not to try anything bold on the domestic front and to wait for the results of cautious, very limited experiments in decentralization.

There is a deep sense of uncertainty, of loss of direction. In the circumstances, no initiatives in foreign policy are likely. It is a grim prospect in an age when technology is racing ahead of politics and crisis can erupt beyond control. But there it is. Better not to have illusions and seek to limit the damage.

The New York Times.

LETTERS

Solution to the Deficit

Regarding "U.S. Excuses for Budget Deficit Proliferate" (June 11):

Steven Weisman provides some political and politically expedient explanations by President Reagan and his entourage for the much-maligned U.S. budget deficit. However, his London economic summit partners, including Japan, and their constituencies must be told, frankly and publicly, that there are important causes missing from that list and that correction of them rests in their hands.

Japan should assume a proper worldwide role appropriate to its success during the nearly 40 years of generous assistance and support it received in recovering from its demise in 1945. It is time for it to stop hedging over its just share of defense costs in the Pacific.

Western Europe should cease "sinking" from its own debts that (Continued on Page 5)

Solving the Debt Crisis: What's Needed Is Statesmanship

Only with such an approach will debtor countries be able to ask their people for sacrifices which are now unacceptable when seen as a device by banks to exact interest payments.

These facts are nothing less than the nature of the relationship developed to developing countries and, for Americans, the vitality of U.S. ties in the Western Hemisphere at a moment when Latin America has the best and most democratic set of governments in this century. In an interdependent world, the only way we can avoid ruin each other by tests of strength.

In truth, the only realistic question is whether we strike out together on new paths. For if we do not work together now to avoid a catastrophe, we will be forced into much greater efforts later in order to overcome it.


—James M. Thompson, *Sunday Evening Post*

SHEILA OAKES.
National Peace Council.
London.

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Expectations High, Problems Hard As Carrington Assumes NATO Post

By Paul Taylor

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Britain's Lord Carrington takes over Monday as secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization amid great expectations, but with no shortage of intractable problems.

After 13 years in the stewardship of Joseph Luns, who even to many NATO officials seemed to lose touch in later years with the changing public opinion, NATO's image badly needs a face-lift and officials believe Lord Carrington is the man.

The 65-year-old former British foreign and defense secretary starts the job at what for most people is retirement age. He brings a reputation as a skilled negotiator and a persuasive advocate of less embittered East-West relations.

But his aristocratic charm and dry wit may be sorely tried as chief executive of an alliance suffering from trans-Atlantic tensions, inadequate conventional forces and shortages of cash and manpower.

"In terms of public relations, he will certainly be able to achieve very major results," another official said. "But in terms of the intractable issues of substance, the expectations may be too high."

Lord Carrington resigned from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's cabinet in April 1982 after Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands. His reputation as foreign secretary chiefly rests on his 1979 achievement of an independence settlement for Zimbabwe.

He arrives at NATO as relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are at a low ebb.

In a major lecture on East-West relations last year, which in hindsight reads like a manifesto for the Atlantic alliance, he opposed ideological "megaphone diplomacy" and said the West lacked a positive strategy toward the Soviet Union.

He also faces serious challenges in "West-West relations" — the management of differences be-



Lord Carrington

tween the United States and its West European allies over defense spending, trade with the Soviet bloc, trans-Atlantic arms sales and the transfer of high technology.

The latest symptom is a U.S. defense budget amendment, proposed last week by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, a supporter of NATO, which calls for a gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops from Europe if European allies do not spend more on defense.

Lord Carrington is known to favor strengthening the European side of NATO through greater defense cooperation, but is also aware of the budgetary constraints facing European governments.

Officials hope he will try to bridge what the U.S. ambassador to NATO, David M. Abshire, has called the "disconnect" between the political and military wings of the alliance.

The cleavage is reflected both in public skepticism of what NATO military leaders say about the "Soviet threat" and in the unpopularity of defense spending in many West European countries.

"I think Carrington will try to

make the generals more responsive to political reality. He will also emphasize the need for more conventional defense efforts to make us less reliant on our nuclear crutches," a senior NATO official said.

Mr. Luns saw NATO through a period of severe Soviet and domestic pressure over the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe beginning last autumn.

Now that the Netherlands has conditionally accepted eventual deployment of its quota of cruise missiles, albeit delayed, many NATO officials think the anti-nuclear groups that have challenged alliance policy will gradually subside.

Deployment has begun in Britain, Italy and West Germany and seems certain next year in Belgium. Conventional defense improvements and the battlefield use of high technology may prove as divisive for NATO as nuclear deterrence, since they require major spending and raise problems of technology-sharing and the lapidated trans-Atlantic arms trade.

West Germany and the United States, the two main contributors, are currently at loggerheads over increasing NATO's common fund for improving air bases, munitions dumps, ports and fuel pipelines.

Washington wants an infrastructure fund about two-thirds larger than Bonn is prepared to finance.

West European officials said they hoped Lord Carrington would focus allied effort on developing practical, affordable weapons rather than some of the more futuristic systems that NATO's military commanders are seeking to strike moving targets in Eastern Europe.

"We're hoping Carrington will inject a large dose of common sense above all, both on defense questions and on the broader political issues in NATO," one official said.

But officials also warn against overestimating the power of the secretary-general, noting that he has to operate within a consensus of allies as divergent as the United States and Greece.



Prime Minister Indira Gandhi leaving the Golden Temple, the Sikh shrine in Amritsar.

Gandhi's Televised Visit to Amritsar Is Seen as Bid to Mollify Angry Sikhs

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited Saturday the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the Sikh shrine that was the scene of fighting earlier this month.

The visit was televised, apparently as part of an effort to mollify Sikhs angered by the invasion of the temple. Nearly 600 people, according to official reports, and perhaps more than 1,000 according to other estimates, were killed during the army's invasion on June 6 of the temple compound, which Sikh militants had turned into a fortress.

Mrs. Gandhi was reported to have beard demands from the head priest that the army be withdrawn and pilgrims be allowed to return.

Meanwhile, conditions in Amritsar, which had been the center of a Sikh movement aimed at greater autonomy for Punjab state, were described as returning to normal.

Officials said Sunday that unidentified assailants shot and killed a Hindu priest in Punjab, United Press International reported from New Delhi. Police arrested two per-

sons in connection with the killing late Saturday in the Hoshiarpur district.

Mrs. Gandhi, accompanied by government radio and television reporters, spent half an hour in the temple. She bent to touch the floor of the gold-sheathed inner sanctum with her head, made an offering of rupees and took part in a ceremony that corresponds to communion for Sikhs.

She was told that some Sikh scriptures had been damaged during the fighting.

The government said it would soon take hundreds of pilgrims to the temple to quell their fears about its condition.

The head priest, Giani Sahib Singh, urged Mrs. Gandhi to release "innocent" people arrested during the temple raid and in army sweeps throughout the Punjab countryside. Some official sources say that perhaps 200 of the nearly 1,600 people arrested in the temple raid were pilgrims and that more than 100 were temple employees.

More than 4,000 altogether are reported to have been arrested.

Some government officials have now returned to an estimate, made before the army invaded the temple, that no more than 400 to 500 militants were operating from the temple. The others are presumed to have included criminals, fugitives, and fringe members of the group led by Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, the Sikh leader who was slain in the invasion.

Sikh Leader Urges Unity

The chief leader of Sikhs in the West said they must unite and persevere in their campaign for greater religious and political autonomy following the army's raid on the Golden Temple. The Associated Press reported from Santa Fe, New Mexico.

A "great peace" was broken by the raid, Yogi Bhasin said Saturday at an international Sikh conference.

About 75 delegates from the United States, West Germany, Canada, Malaysia, Hong Kong, United Kingdom and Mexico gathered for the emergency session to devise a way to end the religious violence in the state.

200-300 Russians Died In Blast, U.S. Aides Say

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Between 200 and 300 people were reported killed in the huge explosion about a month ago that destroyed large stocks of ammunition for the Soviet Northern Fleet, according to U.S. officials.

Other sources suggested that the Central Intelligence Agency learned of the accident from travelers, then positioned satellites and electronic devices to assess the damage.

Those sources said the death toll was estimated at between 200 and 300 people. Many of them were ordnance technicians sent into the fire caused by the explosion in an unsuccessful effort to defuse or disassemble the munitions before they exploded in a chain reaction over several hours.

Officials at the State and Defense departments, as well as diplomats and congressional sources, all blamed the accident on Soviet "carelessness."

Most officials doubted that the explosion would have a long-term effect on Soviet naval readiness. They noted that ammunition could be unloaded from ships in port and loaded onto those going to sea, brought up from reserve stocks, or manufactured.

The site of the explosion was said to be a naval ammunition depot in Severomorsk, a town on the eastern

shore of a long bay on the Barents Sea leading to Murmansk, a large port city on the Kola Peninsula. Other Soviet fleets are based in the Baltic and Black Seas and on the Pacific coast.

There has been no evidence of nuclear explosion or radiation.

The cause of the explosion could not be determined. Officials said they surmised that there was an accident in handling ammunition or in maintaining it.

"They don't have a very good record in handling explosives," a congressional official said.

A European diplomat with knowledge of Soviet matters said: "Our experience is that they are very careless, in general. They have a problem with a large degree of sloppiness."

Given the vast supplies of ammunition estimated to be in Soviet stockpiles and the productive capacity of the Soviet weapons industry, some officials speculated that the loss of the technicians may be the most severe damage suffered in the disaster.

Sources said survivors of the disaster evidently talked about it later and their accounts reached the ears of West European travelers in the Soviet Union. When the travelers returned to Western Europe, CIA agents picked up the accounts.

In addition, Norway and Sweden were said to have monitored the explosions with their own technical devices.

More Refugees Enter Mission in East Berlin

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BONN — Fifty East Germans seeking passage to the West are reported to have taken refuge in the West German diplomatic mission in East Berlin.

Government officials said the figure was less than that but conceded that the number had increased since Chancellor Helmut Kohl first acknowledged on June 15 that Bonn was negotiating with East Germany for the release of 19 people in the mission.

The higher total was reported Saturday in the newspaper Bild am Sonntag.

The incident is the latest of several that could undermine efforts to improve relations between Bonn and East Berlin.

Mr. Kohl and the East German leader, Erich Honecker, continue to insist publicly that they are seeking friendly relations.

But a coolness seemed to set in last month after East Germany cracked down on emigration after the largest exodus since the Berlin Wall was built in 1961. More than 25,000 emigrants were granted exit visas in the first five months of this year, compared with 11,300 for the whole of 1983.

Relations were strained in April when 38 people sought refuge in West German missions in East Berlin and Prague.

Some of those in Prague were thought to have been inspired by

the case of Ingrid Berg, the niece of Willi Stoph, East Germany's second-ranking Communist Party official.

Mrs. Berg, her husband, and two children entered Bonn's embassy in Prague on March 5 and were permitted to emigrate to West Germany several weeks later.

Negotiations over the latest group of people seeking asylum have been complicated by the presence in the East Berlin mission of an East German Army captain and a sailor, according to newspaper reports. These unconfirmed reports say that East Berlin refuses to negotiate the release of the two and is demanding their immediate removal from the mission.

In an interview accompanying the Bild am Sonntag article, Wolfgang Vogel, an East Berlin lawyer who is acting as a go-between for both German governments, said East Germany rejected a solution that "recommended itself to imitation."

He said that Bonn refused to accept a solution that meant forcibly removing the visitors from the mission, which is not far from the center of East Berlin.

Bonn refuses, despite a 1972 agreement establishing diplomatic ties between both Germanys, to recognize a separate East German nationality. Thus, East Germans can request, and usually obtain, a West German passport at any West German embassy or diplomatic mission.

Japan Objects To Big Cut in Whale Quota

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — The International Whaling Commission has voted to cut sharply the 1985 catch quota, prompting the Japanese delegate to walk out after formally objecting, along with the Soviet Union and Brazil.

The commission voted Friday to reduce overall whale catches from nearly 10,000 in 1984 to about 7,000 in 1985, effectively phasing out whaling as a commercial activity, conservationists said.

The commission voted 22 to 7, with seven abstentions, to cut the catch quota for southern Minke whales to 4,224 from this year's 6,655. The southern Minke is the mainstay of modern commercial whaling.

Japan, the Soviet Union and Brazil immediately announced formal objections to the vote on the southern Minke whale, and the Japanese commissioner walked out of the meeting.

The three nations could announce later that they will not respect the quotas set by the commission, which does not have powers of enforcement. But that would pit Japan against the United States, which by law would be forced to adopt sanctions limiting the catch Japan could take in U.S. territorial waters, conservationists said.

The United States voted for the reduction in quotas and early in the meeting said that the 1986-1991 moratorium was essential "for the conservation of whales on behalf of the international community."

Norway, the Soviet Union and Japan, which are responsible for 70 percent of the whale catches, oppose the moratorium, scheduled to begin in 1986. Japan, the main consumer of whale meat, much of which is imported from the Soviet Union, had sought an increase in the catch quota in 1985 to 7,394 whales.

The commission also approved an amendment banning the catch of sperm whales, beginning in 1985. Japan has a catch limit of 400 whales in the northern Pacific this year.

The commission also approved a quota of 635 Norwegian Minke whales for 1985, the same level as this year.

The quota for southern Minke whales for 1985 was approved after two votes were taken on lower quotas that failed to achieve the necessary three-fourths majority.

The Seychelles delegate then proposed the 4,224 level and refused to postpone the vote, despite a request by the Japanese commissioner.

The Minke is a small whale that exists in relatively large numbers. Most great whale populations have been depleted by years of whaling.

Bus Accident in Spain Kills 9

United Press International

CALATAYUD, Spain — A tour bus carrying 42 Spanish and Portuguese passengers from Barcelona to Madrid overturned and crashed Saturday, killing nine passengers and injuring 29, police said.

Heart Is Found to Make Hormone-Like Material

Scientists Expect Find Will Improve Treatment for High Blood Pressure

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The heart, long thought to be little more than a muscle that pumps blood, has been shown to produce biologically powerful substances that probably act as hormones.

The heart substances were discovered, identified and purified in recent months. Scientists involved in the research said they expect new and better treatments for high blood pressure and some heart and kidney conditions to result from further studies of the hormone-like chemicals.

In experiments with animals, the heart substances powerfully stimulated the kidneys to excrete salt and water. In other laboratory experiments, such substances made blood vessels relax.

The researchers said the chemicals made in the heart probably act as hormones important to the function of the kidneys and the circulatory system. A hormone is a substance produced by one organ to circulate through the body and affect distant tissues. Because the heart substances have not yet been found in the blood, the scientists said it was still premature to call them hormones.

Nevertheless, the findings add a new aspect to endocrinology, the study of chemicals with hormone-like characteristics. Brain chemicals have been discovered in this category and, more recently, at least a dozen such substances, once thought unique to the brain, have been found in the intestine. Other tissues not expected to contain hormones have also been found to have hormone-like substances.

Scientists have cloned the gene responsible for making the heart chemicals, according to a report last week in the journal Nature by scientists of Cornell University Medical College and a company on the West Coast, California Biotechnology Inc.

Reproducing the gene in the laboratory should make possible large-scale production of the heart substances and further analysis of their functions in the body.

The research team has named one such compound "auricularin," signifying that it comes from the inner chambers of the heart, or auricles.

Dr. John H. Laragh, a Cornell researcher, said: "This compound is at least as powerful as the most powerful diuretics that we know of." The difference is that other diuretics, which help the body rid itself of excess fluid, are not produced within the body, while the hormone-like substances discovered recently are produced by the heart, he said.

The principal author of the re-

port of the gene cloning was Dr. Miles Yamashita of the biotechnology company, Dr. John Lewicki, head of research there, said the researchers believed their work would "have tremendous potential in the future development of therapeutic agents."

Earlier this year, before the genetic material was reproduced in the laboratory, at least three scientific teams reported successful purification and chemical analysis of such compounds, all found in the atria, or upper chambers, of the heart.

"This is the first clear evidence of a unique heart-derived hormone system," said Dr. Philip Needleman of Washington University in St. Louis, commenting on the research from several laboratories including his own.

His group reported in January, in the journal Science, the exact chemical makeup of two closely related substances from atria of rat hearts. The substances, of a chemical class called peptides, are strings of amino acids. Dr. Needleman's report identified each amino acid and its specific location in the peptide chain. The substances have since been found in human heart tissue as well as in animals.

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President Francois Mitterrand of France pins the Legion of Honor to a flag in a ceremony honoring the city of Volgograd, formerly Stalingrad, for its valor during World War II.

Mitterrand Calls for Reconciliation In a Tribute to Wartime Stalingrad

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Francois Mitterrand of France ended his three-day visit to the Soviet Union on Saturday in Volgograd, where he saluted the memory not only of the victorious Soviet Army, but also of the Germans and their allies who fell in the battle of Stalingrad.

That battle marked the end of the road for German invaders on the Russian front and the start of their long retreat to Berlin. The name of the city was changed to Volgograd in 1961, during the de-Stalinization period.

After laying a wreath at an eternal flame, Mr. Mitterrand said, "Today's reconciliation supersedes the rifts of yesterday."

The French leader took leave in Moscow from Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader, and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. He returned to Paris on Saturday night from Volgograd.

Mr. Mitterrand appeared to take care not to say anything that might offend the Russians with his insistence that both the Eastern and Western fronts were important to the World War II victory over Nazi Germany.

Remembrances of the war carry with them persisting bitterness against the German invaders and pride in the belief that it was the

Russians who suffered the most, with an estimated 20 million dead.

Mr. Mitterrand praised the bravery of Russian soldiers who, he said, "decided the fate of the world" in Stalingrad. But he also noted that the Germans suffered the greatest casualties in that battle, giving a figure of 150,000 dead.

"Let us not forget those soldiers who were then on the opposite side," he said, "but with whom, as survivors, we have become reconciled — Germans, Romanians, Italians, Hungarians — all those who suffered and fell on this soil far from their homes, absurd victims of a suicidal system."

"Sons of noble peoples, they de-

serve their place in the makeup of the world in which we ourselves are involved," he added.

Mr. Mitterrand awarded Volgograd the Legion of Honor, pinning the medal to a scarlet flag held by Mayor Vladimir I. Atopov.

He then visited a huge monument complex on Mamayev Hill, overlooking the Volga River. The hill was the site of the fiercest fighting in the battle, which went on from September 1942 until Feb. 2, 1943, when the German 6th Army surrendered.

Mr. Mitterrand spoke plainly in Moscow on sensitive subjects, including the plight of Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident, and on Afghanistan and Poland. However, the atmosphere of the visit was cordial and both sides said they believed it had been useful.

Japanese Meet Sakharov Kin

Alexei Semenov, nephew of Mr. Sakharov, has met with Japanese Foreign Ministry officials and asked for diplomatic support for his mother and stepfather. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo, citing a ministry spokesman.

Mr. Semenov, who arrived Thursday in Japan with his wife, Liza, met with Vice Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga and Isai Nomura, chief of the ministry's Soviet division. In a 30-minute meeting with Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Semenov called on the Japanese government to publicly express its support and concern for his stepfather and mother, Yelena G. Bonner, the official said.

Pravda Commentary on Visit

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda, commenting Sunday on the Mitterrand visit, said it showed that the United States could not completely dictate to its North Atlantic Treaty Organization partners. The Associated Press reported.

A separate commentary in Pravda, while making no mention of Mr. Mitterrand's statements on human rights, said some Western figures were trying to teach the Soviet Union about human rights and said they were apologists for a troubled capitalist system. Pravda said France and the Soviet Union attached particular significance to the need to ban weapons from space.

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EUROBONDS

Market Suffers as Hopes Fade for Drop in U.S. Rates

By CARL GEWIRTZ

PARIS—Capital markets took a beating last week as the euphoria that had been building up for an ineluctable reduction in U.S. interest rates gave way to the reality that rates are headed higher.

The killing blow to the optimists was the midweek news that the U.S. gross national product expanded at an annual rate of 5.7 percent in the second quarter, much faster than the 4 percent or less that had been widely forecast.

In fact, short-term rates increased about half a percentage point last week and the traditional end-of-quarter bookkeeping pressures on borrowing costs can only add to this strain over the coming weeks.

On top of all this, the Eurobond market has its own special worries — trying to assess the impact that the removal of the 30-percent U.S. withholding tax on interest payments to foreign investors would have on the international market. Late Friday, a House-Senate conference committee approved the repeal, which now must be ratified by both houses of Congress.

Many experts believe the move will draw dollar investors to the U.S. bond market, where yields are generally higher and where markets traditionally have been more liquid. On the other hand, if the U.S. price is only made available in registered form rather than the anonymous bearer bonds of the Eurobond market, some analysts believe the potential appeal of the New York market will be seriously reduced.

As a result, the new issues offered last week — most of which were swaps into floating rate dollars — fared badly. An exception was the repackaging by Merrill Lynch of the \$500 million of floating-rate notes issued by Sweden last March.

The original offering, which was managed by Merrill, did not sell well because it ran for 40 years and offered a thin 1/4-point margin over the London interbank offered rate. Rumor had it that Merrill Lynch was stuck with the bulk of the notes.

How much actually remained in Merrill's hands will never be publicly known, but it obviously was enough for the firm to concoct a formula to make the notes saleable. The complicated operation in effect raises the yield on the notes to 1/4 of a point over Libor. Anyone holding the paper to maturity — at which time there will now be a bonus payment — will have earned just under 5 point over Libor, or more exactly 42.5 basis points over the base rate.

To accomplish this, a trust fund, the Swedish 40-Year Note Trust, was created. Merrill will put into it as much as \$10 million of the original floating-rate notes. The trust will earn an income of 1/4 point over Libor, which will be paid to Merrill for a swap into 1 1/2-percent, semiannual, fixed-rate funds. The proceeds of the swap, distributed to holders of the remaining \$490 million, adds 1/4 point to the yield of the Swedish FRN.

These income certificates are now being offered to all holders of the original Swedish notes and the two items will trade as one security. The FRNs will continue to earn 1/4 point over Libor and the 1 1/2 percent earned on the income notes means that holders will be paid 1/4 point over Libor.

Current holders of the notes, denominated in units of \$10,000, can exchange each security for the new package at a cost of \$200. As the original notes traded at a discount of 98 from the beginning, the additional \$200 in effect brings the purchase price back to par. New investors will pay \$10,000 for one note and income certificates.

Merrill had sold, mostly unsuccessfully, to sell the original notes at a discount of 98 — offering to give up the bulk of its 2 1/2-percent commission. By now selling the package at par, Merrill (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

New AT&T Computer Resembles IBM's
Some Analysts Are Disappointed
By Seeming Lack of Innovation

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When American Telephone & Telegraph Co. introduces its entry in the personal computer market Tuesday, its biggest task may be to satisfy skeptics that it has not waded into battle with IBM with the wrong machine at the wrong time.

For the past week, pictures and detailed specifications of AT&T's newest computer, made for the telephone giant by Olivetti, have circulated throughout the industry.

While dealers, analysts and some big potential customers, some of whom have seen the machine, say they would hardly dismiss anything bearing the AT&T label, most say they are disappointed that AT&T did not make a bold stroke, a major technological advance that would set its products apart from those offered by International Business Machines Corp.

"Their big shot at making it, we thought, was coming out with a machine that was different, a major step forward," David Cook, chief financial officer of United Personal Computer Corp., said.

He said he may not carry AT&T's entry in his 10 computer franchises in Connecticut and Massachusetts. He and others note that AT&T's machine is another slick-looking IBM-compatible computer, although significantly faster and a little more flexible.

"Lord knows there are enough me-too products out there," Mr. Cook said. "Moreover, other dealers and analysts say, AT&T is coming to market just as demand for top-of-the-line personal computers appears to have slackened, and dealers' shelves are overflowing."

"We've entered a time of consolidation in this industry," said David A. Norman, president of the nationwide Businessland chain. While he would not comment on the AT&T product, he did say, "To break into this industry today, you really have to be bold and daring."

The Latest Entry:
More Alike Than Different

Optional features are available	
Operating System	AT&T Model 6300 MS-DOS, PC-DOS
Microprocessor	8 MHz Intel 8088
Installed Memory	128K
Diskette Drive	2 5.25K 5.25" floppy
Display	Standard on AT&T, optional on IBM
Price	Not available \$2,945

A spokesman for the company responded: "On Tuesday, I think you will see that we have something very impressive to offer." But he, like other AT&T executives, declined to elaborate or respond to specific criticisms until the computer is introduced.

To distinguish its computer, AT&T is expected to play to its biggest strength — telecommunications. The company will likely demonstrate a machine that can easily be hooked up to a local area network, which links computers, printers and other peripheral devices at high speed.

That could prove a big selling point in the office market, where AT&T hopes to make its stand with its personal computer as well as the line of six larger computers, ranging in price from \$10,000 to \$340,000, that it started selling in late March.

IBM still appears to be struggling with a high-speed network for its own computers, and the company said last month that it may still be two to three years away from marketing such a system.

Also, the early judgments on the new AT&T machine may be overly harsh. At the core of the computer, for example, is the Intel 8086 microprocessor, which runs much faster than its cousin, the Intel 8088, used in the IBM machine. As a result, recalculating a financial spreadsheet, for example, could take half the time on the AT&T model, a saving of just a few seconds, but important to users who do a lot of "number crunching."

The computer also reportedly has improved graphics, and a special feature that enables it to draw on data from a bigger AT&T system with a few keystrokes.

Most analysts expect that the basic AT&T model, with two disk drives, will sell for slightly less than IBM's prices, which were recently reduced by as much as 25 percent. That means a basic AT&T model would sell for about \$2,600.

Despite the improvements, those familiar with the machine say its overriding characteristic is its sameness with the IBM PC. Its keyboard is nearly identical. And like other IBM-compatibles, such as those recently introduced by Compaq and Tandy, it is designed to be compatible with IBM's software.

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Bond Prices Rise After Vote for Tax Repeal

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bond prices rose on U.S. credit markets after House and Senate conferees voted to repeal the 30-percent withholding tax on the investment income of foreigners.

The rally, which came late in the day Friday, offset earlier declines prompted by a report from the Commerce Department showing that durable goods orders rose a strong 3.3 percent in May. Trading was described as very light.

The major foreign holders of Treasury securities are central banks and other international organizations, which have tax-exempt status anyway. And individuals are interested in bearer, not registered, securities, and this proposal requires that all new United States Treasury issues have to be registered in the holder's name.

In spite of the possible longer-term consequences, after the vote Friday the price of the Treasury's 30-year bond, the 13 1/4 of 2014, rose by more than a point, to a high of 98 and 24/32. The bellwether issue then retreated, and closed at 98 and 5/32, up 5/32, to yield 13.5 percent.

The federal funds rate, the closely followed overnight rate for bank loans, also moved lower after four days of extreme volatility. The decline was aided by the Federal Reserve, which for the third consecutive day added reserves to the system.

The rate, which traded between 1 1/4 percent and 1 1/2 percent on Thursday, opened the day lower and continued to move down throughout the day, closing at 1 1/4 percent.

Other short-term rates also declined. Three-month Treasury bills showed the biggest decline, closing at 9.85 percent bid, down 11 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, on the day.

In spite of Friday's slight improvement, it was a bad week in the credit markets.

"People came into this week convinced that the economy had moderated and that the market was in good technical shape," said Elliott Platt, money-market economist at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette.

"Then the funds rate stayed persistently high and the flash report on GNP showed how robust the economy still is. It has only been the market's very good technical position that kept things from getting worse."

■ Benefits for Wall Street
Gary Klint of The New York Times reported from Washington: Tax law changes approved by the conferees are likely to have a substantial impact on both American and foreign investors, much of it to the benefit of Wall Street, if the bill is adopted by Congress.

Some of the changes in the package, which was approved by the conferees Saturday, are expected to enhance the value of U.S. stocks and improve the environment for securities trading, according to some Wall Street analysts.

The appetite for U.S. government bonds among foreign investors would be expected to grow, increasing the flow of international capital into the United States by billions of dollars a year. This could raise the value of the dollar and ease pressure on interest rates,

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Congress would have little impact on interest rates. "Repeal should have a relatively limited impact, and it won't be enough to turn this market around," he said.

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Roy E. Disney
Rejoins Board
Of Walt Disney

By Robert J. Cole

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Walt Disney Productions has announced that Roy E. Disney, a 54-year-old former director, had rejoined the board and had been elected vice chairman of the big West Coast entertainment company. The news took Wall Street by surprise.

Roy E. Disney is the nephew of Walt Disney, who founded the company with Disney's father, Roy O. Disney.

The announcement was made late Friday. Disney's stock rose \$1, to \$49.875, Friday on the New York Stock Exchange in heavy trading. Analysts, however, attributed the rise to a California court order temporarily barring Saul P. Steinberg, the New York financier, from spending the \$32.5 million he received from Disney two weeks ago for stock he owned in the company. Until a hearing on July 5, he was only permitted to invest the funds in short-term notes or certificates of deposit.

Joseph T. Arsenio 2d, who follows Disney for Birt, Wilson & Co. in San Francisco, said the decision "gives shareholders some hope that the deal will be undone, but I have my doubts." Mr. Arsenio said he thought Disney had rejoined the board because he was given "more influence" in the company's affairs.

Roy E. Disney, who had been a director for 17 years, resigned abruptly last March for what were termed "personal reasons." He had been complaining for a considerable time, however, about the way the company was handling its movie operations.

One leading Wall Street professional, who asked not to be identified, wondered about "what kind of deal could they make to get that guy back on the board?"

Joining the board with him, the company said, were two associates: Stanley P. Gold, 41, president and chief executive of Shamrock Holdings, of which Mr. Disney is chairman, and Peter H. Dailey, 54, vice chairman of Interpublic Inc., and a former ambassador to Ireland.

The appointments will increase the Disney board to 14 members. The company had announced earlier that when its purchase of Gibson Greengrass Inc. is completed some time this summer, it would name Thomas Cooney, 57, Gibson's president and chief executive, as a director. That would increase the Disney board to 15.

Two weeks ago, in a step to rid itself of a possible takeover by Mr. Steinberg, Disney had infuriated stockholders by buying back Mr. Steinberg's shares. The agreement

— which called for Mr. Steinberg to keep the peace with the company for 10 years — provided for Disney Productions to pay him a total of \$32.5 million, or \$70.83 a share, for his stock. He had paid \$265.6 million, or \$63.25, for it.

News of the buyback reached Wall Street well in advance of the official announcement, causing Disney stock to plunge \$10.875, to \$54.25.

The company had also made two earlier moves that were viewed as maneuvers to fight off Mr. Steinberg.

It agreed last May to buy Arvida Corp., a Florida real-estate developer controlled by the Bass Brothers of Texas, for about \$200 million in Disney stock. And, three weeks ago, the company announced it would buy Gibson for as much as

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

H&C to Acquire
Cowles for
\$182.5 Million

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The board of Cowles Broadcasting Inc., a Florida-based owner of network television stations in Daytona Beach-Orlando and in Des Moines, Iowa, has agreed to be acquired by H&C Communications Inc. for \$182.5 million, company spokesmen said.

H&C, a privately held company based in Houston, will pay \$46 for each of Cowles' nearly four million shares. Trading in Cowles stock on the New York Stock Exchange was suspended Friday at the company's request. The final trade was for \$38 a share, up 37 1/2 cents from Thursday's closing price. The transaction is expected to be completed in late autumn.

H&C owns television stations in Houston; Nashville, Tennessee; Tucson, Arizona; and Meridian, Missouri. To avoid violating Federal Communications Commission limits on multiple television ownership, H&C will dispose of WYOK in Meridian, according to a company spokesman.

Cowles reported profit in 1983 of \$4.5 million, or \$1.13 a share, up 22 percent from \$3.7 million, or 93 cents a share, in 1982. Revenue in 1983 increased 17 percent, to \$23.9 million, from \$20.5 million.

United Mine Workers Union Expected to Sell Bank

By Ben A. Franklin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For decades, the United Mine Workers of America and National Bank of Washington have been a kind of odd couple.

The union owns National under an arrangement that has brought benefits to both as well as a bitter feud in which the union was found guilty of favoring its bank at the expense of its rank and file.

The union bought 76-percent control of the bank in 1949, for \$9.1 million, under the leadership of John L. Lewis, who for 40 years was the miners' autocratic president.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the National Bank of Washington gave — and received — benefits through the unusual alliance. For a time, Mr. Lewis caused the bank to invest in coal companies, which promptly became union mines, but infrequently at a profit.

More significantly, after Mr. Lewis won a pioneering employer-financed UMW health and welfare plan for the union in 1950, hundreds of millions of dollars paid by the mine operators were kept by the union's bank in non-interest-bearing accounts, which enhanced

the bank's profits at the expense of the plan's coal mining beneficiaries.

This unorthodox practice, reaping profits for the union-owned bank by cheating the ill and needy among the membership, was not ended until it was exposed and ordered stopped by a Federal judge at the conclusion of a long lawsuit for breach of trust in 1970.

The suit, brought by rank-and-file unionists, recovered millions of dollars in interest proceeds never converted to benefits for miners and their widows.

That lawsuit was a political debacle for the crumbling mine workers' regime of W.A. Boyle, Mr. Lewis's successor, who was sentenced in 1979 to life in prison for the murder in 1969 of Joseph A. Yablonski, a challenger for his office.

Overall, the bank has in recent years become a poor investment.

In an interview, Luther H. Hodges Jr., a professional banker installed as the bank chairman through Federal intervention in 1980, estimated the annual dollar return to the union today as "no more than 1 or 2 percent, about \$1 million a year." With the same assets invested in government securities, he said, the union could be

earning \$6 million to \$8 million a year.

According to the union's recently filed financial disclosure statement, required by law, the union owns a controlling majority of \$48.6 million of National Bank of Washington stock, a figure that almost certainly understates its value.

Mr. Hodges would not estimate the bank's value or a sale price. But he said the bank, which is limited by law to 22 branches within the District of Columbia, listed assets of \$1.2 billion.

The 1980 management shakeup that brought Mr. Hodges to the bank followed the disclosure of a series of failed multimillion-dollar loans made to friends of UMW officials who also occupied bank directorships and other posts. One bad loan of \$4.5 million was to an associate of a union officer, the owner of a bankrupt racetrack.

Since Mr. Lewis's retirement in 1960, a succession of increasingly beleaguered UMW chiefs has privately considered selling the bank.

But the current president, Rich Trumka, a 34-year-old miner also trained as a lawyer, appears to be the first to feel secure enough politically to try to do so.

CURRENCY RATES

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 P.M. EDT.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen	DM	FF	£	Yen
American	1.00	3.36	4.84	0.71	103.50	1.00	3.36	4.84	103.50
Brussels	1.00	3.36	4.84	0.71	103.50	1.00	3.36	4.84	103.50
London	1.00	3.36	4.84	0.71	103.50	1.00	3.36	4.84	103.50
Paris	1.00	3.36	4.84	0.71	103.50	1.00	3.36	4.84	103.50
Tokyo	1.00	3.36	4.84	0.71	103.50	1.00	3.36	4.84	103.50

Source: Reuters. 1 DM = 100 Pfennig. 1 FF = 100 Centime. 1 £ = 100 Pence. 1 Yen = 100 Rinsen.

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We are pleased to announce
the opening of our
new office in
Luxembourg.

Bache Securities (Luxembourg) Inc.
20 rue de l'Eau
Luxembourg
Jean Philippe Sadron-Manager
Tel: 219 10 Telex: 3737 LU

Bache Securities

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USTBOND

From 21st June 1984
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U.S. T-Bond Futures
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NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Yield of offer	Price end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES							
Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura	\$75	1991	1/4	100	—	98.93	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/4%. First callable at par in 1985. Depositary receipts. Commission 0.05%.
CEPME	\$200	1996	1/4	100	—	99.60	Below 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/4%. 20% redeemable in each of the years 1989, 1992 and 1994, and remaining 40% redeemable at maturity. Redemption may be in dollars or sterling at a fixed exchange rate of 1.377 per dollar. \$100 million issued now and \$100 million reserved for a 3-month top.
FIXED-COUPON							
Bank of Nova Scotia	\$100	1987	13%	100	13%	98.00	Noncallable. Deposit notes.
Bank of Tokyo Holdings	\$100	1991	13%	100	13%	97.38	Noncallable.
Commerzbank Overseas Finance	\$100	1988	13%	100	13%	96.75	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 bond with 5 warrants each exercisable at par into a \$1,000 note of company's 13 1/4% of 1991, noncallable. Warrants valued at \$178 each, making the price of the package 101 1/4%. Package ended the week of 98.50, with warrants at \$165.
GMAC Overseas Finance	\$200	18 mos	12 1/4	100	12 1/4	99.13	Callable at par in 1985.
Kyushu Electric Power	\$50	1989	13 1/4	100	13 1/4	99.63	Noncallable.
Mount Isa Finance	\$100	1987	13 1/4	100	13 1/4	97.50	Noncallable.
PKBanken	\$50	1987	13 1/4	100 1/4	13.34	97.50	Noncallable.
Tokyo	\$50	1994	12 1/4	100	12 1/4	98.13	Noncallable.
McDonalds Finance	DM 100	1994	7 1/4	100	7 1/4	99.13	First callable at 102 in 1990.
Eurofima	ECU 40	1992	11	100	11	98.63	First callable at 101 in 1990.
Girozentrale & Bk der Oesterreichischen Sparkassen	CS 60	1991	14	100 1/4	13.94	98.00	Noncallable.
New Zealand	DF 100	1989	8 1/4	100	8 1/4	—	Noncallable private placement.
EQUITY-LINKED							
Elders	\$160	1994	11 1/4	93	12.38	93.13	Redeemable at par in 1987, 1988 and 1989. Convertible at a 22% premium.
Morai	\$100	1999	3 1/4	100	3 1/4	96.00	First callable at 104 in 1988. Convertible at 1.122 yen per share, a 4.85% premium.
OSG Manufacturing	\$20	1999	3 1/4	100	3 1/4	—	First callable at 103 in 1989. Convertible at 664 yen per share, a 3 1/2% premium. Exchange rate set at 235.85 yen per dollar.

Eurobond Market Takes a Beating

(Continued from Page 7) restores that lost fee and uses it to create the trust fund.

That commission was lost in any event since Merrill obviously was sitting on a very large holding that it could not sell. The main point for Merrill is that it got this otherwise unsaleable paper off its books.

That still leaves 1/4 percent of the original commission intact, which amounts to about \$2.2 million. In addition, the swap of the trust's floating-rate income for fixed-rate funds is "very profitable" for Merrill, company executives report.

As a result of the swap, investors buying the new package accept not only Sweden's credit but also Merrill Lynch's. If Libor is 12 1/4 percent or higher, the income from the trust will definitely generate the money needed for the proposed 1/4-percent additional income. (Anything over 12 1/4 percent, allowing for expenses, is profit for Merrill Lynch). In that case, the new package, like the old, is 100-percent guaranteed by Sweden.

But if Libor falls below that level, the swap will be required to provide funds to the trust to enable it to make the additional 1/4-point payment. (This may or may not be a cost to Merrill, depending on how it hedges the risk.) Merrill Lynch calculates that in a worst-case scenario, Sweden's guarantee of interest payments would cover only 97.3 percent with the remainder guaranteed by Merrill.

This still leaves the trust, which, at maturity, will have \$10 million in cash, after the notes are redeemed. That cash will be paid as a bonus to noteholders who will redeem their paper not at par but at 102 percent of face value, thus raising the effective yield of the notes to 4 1/4 basis points over Libor.

Despite the complexity, the market response to the restructuring appeared favorable and the new package was quoted at about par. For the most part, Merrill's competitors praised the operation. "It's brilliant," said a senior officer of another firm.

Dealers noted that as the price of National Westminster Bank's personal floater paying 1/4 point over Libor is trading over par, the terms on the Swedish paper now appear very competitive.

Also well received last week was a \$100-million FRN for CEPME, a French state credit agency. Its 12-year notes offer a margin of 1/4 point below Libor. The catch in this issue is that it can be redeemed in stages — 20 percent in 1989, 1992 and 1994 and 40 percent at maturity — for sterling at a fixed exchange rate of \$1.377 a pound. This is especially attractive for

U.K.-based investors who can currently borrow six-month sterling at 10 percent and earn 12 percent on the FRN, pocketing 200 basis points of interest without running any foreign-exchange risk. And for those willing to speculate on a decline in the dollar and a rise in the value of sterling, the paper represents a very low-cost and long-lived put option on the dollar or call option on the pound.

In addition to the initial offering, CEPME said it intended to tap into the market over the coming three months as much as another \$100 million of notes if conditions permit. By late Friday, with the initial amount sold, managers had begun to sell some of the notes that had been reserved for the tap.

In the fixed-rate sector, General Motors Acceptance Corp. was back in the market offering \$200 million of 18-month notes at par bearing a coupon of 12 1/4 percent.

The short maturity failed to encourage much enthusiasm because of the low coupon of 12 1/4 percent. By comparison, one-year Eurodollar deposits pay 13 1/4 percent. Deposits, of course, are not negotiable and sums of less than \$1 million earn less than that.

But some dealers said they liked the paper because the first coupon payment was in six months, effectively raising the yield and also raising the appeal of the call feature. The fact that the notes can be redeemed after one year was widely regarded as a further disincentive to buy the paper, but proponents noted that the yield to call was an attractive 100 basis points over equivalent U.S. Treasury notes.

Tokyo's \$50-million offering, guaranteed by Japan, was well received considering the market's distaste for 10-year paper. Priced at par and bearing a coupon of 12 1/4 percent, the bonds ended the week at 98 1/4. The proceeds were used for a swap into yen.

Franklin Computer seeks protection

By Michael Blumstein
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Franklin Computer Corp., the only major maker of a personal computer designed to be compatible with Apple Computer Inc. systems, has filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

In a statement Friday, the company attributed its troubles to "declining sales resulting from general softness in the computer industry," as well as its extended litigation with Apple over copyrights. Frank-

lin also said that it had trouble obtaining parts for its CX line of portable computers, which is now due out in September.

Analysts also blamed aggressive price-cutting by Apple in recent months for Franklin's troubles. Franklin, a privately held company based in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, is the first major maker of a compatible system to file for reorganization. But analysts have predicted several such failures by the end of the year among the many companies that make machines

compatible with those of International Business Machines Corp. Chapter 11 proceedings are meant to protect a company from its creditors while it seeks to work out a way to pay its debts. Franklin was founded in July 1981; like many start-up companies in the computer industry, it grew rapidly. For its first full fiscal year ended March 31, 1983, revenue was \$28 million. For the year ended March 31, 1984, sales had jumped to \$71 million. The company has said it did not show a profit last year.

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\$3-Billion Refinancing Smoothing Out Sweden's Debt Profile

By Carl Gwartz

PARIS — Sweden ironed out a major kink in its debt profile last week when it announced plans to refinance the bulk of its remaining commercial bank credits with a new \$3-billion, 10-year loan.

As a result of this operation and others over the past 12 months, Sweden has succeeded in restructuring 40 percent of the debt that was to have matured between 1985 and 1989, pushing repayment into the next decade.

In the past year, Sweden has refinanced \$4.5 billion of drawn syndicated bank credits — just over 25 percent of the total \$16 billion in foreign debt outstanding. The latest operation, which is expected to be one of the last, is replacing \$3.5 billion of credit lines from which only \$1 billion has actually been drawn.

The new facility, notable for its flexibility, is expected to be used as a bridge financing to cover Sweden's needs between forays into foreign capital markets. In addition to drawing on the loan, Sweden has the option of trying to sell banks short-term advances or Eurobonds.

Lead managers, that is, banks taking \$75-million or \$100-million

slices of the new loan, will be asked to offer terms to buy these short-term instruments. Eurobonds would be negotiable paper that the banks could sell to investors; advances would be taken and held by subscribing banks wanting to increase

SYNDICATED LOANS

their assets. The notes would be for three or six months and the advances for any period up to one year.

Banks making up the tender panel would be asked to submit bids on the cost, which Sweden could accept or reject. Nothing obliges members of the tender panel to make a bid. But if they do bid and take paper this does not reduce the bank's commitment to supplying its share of the \$3-billion syndicated loan.

The reference price of the advances or notes is open and need not necessarily be pegged to the London interbank offered rate. In essence, banks can offer to price such loans over any base rate they choose.

The syndicated credit, which is the largest single Euromarket transaction undertaken by Sweden, will be priced on Libor at a cost significantly below the charges on

the outstanding lines, which will be canceled. Swedish officials said they expect to reduce the average margin over Libor by about two-thirds, a saving they conservatively calculate as totaling at least \$6.3 million a year.

The annual facility fee on the new transaction, for example, is 1/4 percent. This compares with 1/2 percent on the outstanding lines. In addition, the borrowing charges on the old loans were in the range of 1/2 point to 3/4 point over Libor.

The charge on the new loan is 1/4 point over Libor, increasing according to how much of the facility is actually drawn rather than the traditional graduation according to maturity. A drawing of as much as \$1 billion will cost 0.25 percent a year; as much as \$2 billion will cost 0.35 percent and more than that will cost 0.45 percent. If more than \$2 billion is drawn for any consecutive six-month period, an additional fee of 0.05 percent is to be charged.

Banks taking \$100 million participation will be paid a fee of 0.225 percent; those taking \$75 million will earn 0.1875 percent; \$40 million will earn 0.15 percent; \$20 million will earn 0.125 percent, and takers of at least \$5 million will be paid 0.1 percent.

Lead managers Morgan Guaranty Trust, Chase Manhattan, Citibank, Bank of Tokyo and Svenska International Ltd. are currently soliciting participation from all banks taking part in the outstanding credits that are to be canceled.

This is bad news for Denmark, which had so much trouble getting its \$1-billion standby facility underwritten. The underwriting was completed thanks to the inclusion of a Japanese bank in the organizing group. Industrial Bank of Japan was named as agent of the loan, thereby enabling Japanese banks to take more than the maximum one-third of the loan they would have been restricted to under Ministry of Finance regulations. As it is, the Japanese are underwriting 41 percent of the credit.

The problem with the Danish loan is the very thin 0.05 percent commitment fee (previously 0.005 percent).

This loan is now going into general syndication and the competition with the Swedish credit, which carries an annual commitment fee of 0.125 percent, will be difficult, especially as Sweden historically has paid less to borrow than Denmark.

Managers of the Danish loan emphasize that it is designed not to be drawn and if it is will pay attractive rates more generous than Sweden's. But this defense finds few supporters in the market.

The \$500-million credit currently being organized for state-owned

Electricite de France has received a very strong response and is likely to be increased a second time to as much as \$800 million. The operation started out as a \$400-million facility and at the time EDF was said to be interested in a maximum of \$600 million.

The 10-year loan carries an annual commitment fee of 10 basis points and the cost of drawings is graduated according to usage rather than by maturity.

Still being organized is the \$500-million revolving underwriting facility for Spain. Only \$400 million has been underwritten so far but lead manager Merrill Lynch reports that it will be completed.

Note facilities such as these are becoming increasingly popular and controversial. They are popular with banks because a syndicated credit is turned into a marketable instrument; banks can take the paper into their own portfolio or sell it to customers.

The controversy is twofold. What makes these notes saleable is

the fact that at every three- or six-month maturity date, holders can redeem the paper for cash. If new notes cannot be sold, the underwriting banks are obliged to take the paper. This represents a contingent liability of the underwriters and how they account for this on their books is now a subject of study by banking supervisors.

In addition, underwriters are often invited to bid competitively for the notes, raising questions about whether this system invites overly aggressive terms to be offered.

As expected, the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand is in the market seeking \$200 million to repay older, more expensive loans. The bulk of the new operation, \$120 million, will run for 10 years and \$80 million will have a maturity of eight years. Interest on both portions is set at a thin 1/4 point over Libor. Fees average 0.45 percent with slightly more paid on the 10-year portion and slightly less on the eight-year part.

Financial Corp. Drops Offer for Stock Swap

By Thomas C. Hayes

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Refusing to bow to an unusually harsh list of conditions being considered by regulators, Financial Corp. of America on Friday withdrew its offer to swap a new issue of \$225 million in debt for one-fourth of its outstanding common stock.

The restrictions contemplated by the staff of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board would have stiffened Financial's net worth minimum to 4 percent each quarter rather than at year-end, required it to reduce its underwriting of new fixed-rate mortgages sharply and limited the company's asset growth to the average for the thrift industry, which was 18 percent over all last year.

Charles W. Knapp, chairman and chief executive, said he and other executives at the company, parent of the largest U.S. thrift institution, with \$27.9 billion in assets at the end of March, felt that the bank board's restrictions would have sharply impaired the company's flexibility to react to market conditions.

"This strikes at the heart of our business plan," he said. "We have no choice but to terminate the exchange offer because of these restrictions."

More than 917,000 shares of Financial were traded on the New York Stock Exchange Friday, the stock falling \$1.125, to \$12.875.

Douglas Green, a spokesman for the bank board, said the staff's recommendations had not yet been presented to the three-member bank board for a vote. While he confirmed the existence of the proposed guidelines, he said it would be "inappropriate" to comment on them.

One analyst, who asked not to be identified, said that the attitude of the bank board staff, which typically reflected the position of the three board members, could evoke caution among the institutions, which make up more than 50 percent of Financial's depositors, and force Financial to pay more to attract funds in the coming weeks. The company now pays about 13 percent on 90-day, unsecured certificates above \$100,000, compared with rates around 11 1/2 percent for most major banks.

Ernest Leff, a lawyer in Beverly Hills, California, who specializes in the thrift industry, said the bank board's conditions indicated that its chairman, Edwin J. Gray, was taking an increasingly cautious view toward the industry.

Financial, which reported assets of \$6.6 billion at the end of 1982, acquired American Savings & Loan Association, with \$9.3 billion in assets and based in Stockton, California, last year. It finished 1983 with \$22.7 billion in assets. Mr. Knapp reiterated Friday his previously announced goal of adding \$10 billion to Financial's assets in 1984.

Mr. Knapp was careful to avoid criticism of the regulators, saying they were trying to do a "difficult" job. He added that the bank board might also have been influenced by worries about the health of major financial institutions. Still, he added, "we as a company are relatively bothered by this attempt to re-regulate through the application process."

In a prepared statement, Mr. Knapp indicated that Financial would soon begin buying back more of its own shares. Its employee stock ownership plan acquired 2.3 million shares of its 42.6 million outstanding shares earlier this year.

U.S. \$150,000,000

National Westminster Bank PLC

Floating Rate Capital Notes 1990



In accordance with the provisions of the Notes notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 25th June, 1984 to 27th December, 1984 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 12 1/4% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 27th December, 1984 against Coupon No. 13 will be U.S.\$66.16.

By Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London Agent Bank

Franklin Computer Seeks Protection

By Michael Blumstein
New York Times Service
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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.
The notes were offered and sold outside the United States of America.

U.S. \$125,000,000

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COAST SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
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Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

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First Interstate Limited

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Lehman Brothers International

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

Orion Royal Bank Limited

Salomon Brothers International Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

May, 1984

International Bond Prices - Week of June '21

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623-1277; a Division of *Financière Cr dit Suisse-First Boston*
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices June 22, 1964

[illegible]

Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending June 22, 1984

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Max Ferrero in Paris.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
MANAGING DIRECTOR	Commensurate with position	Ford growing co.		U.S. citizen; wide exp. in general mgmt.; ability to travel extensively; speaking knowl. of French.	Ind. 3632/37, Media P.A., 6 Blvd. des Capucins, 75002 Paris.	L.R.I. 14-8-84
MAINTENANCE ENGINEERS	Attractive	Engineering Co.	Swiss	Grad. engineers; fluent Eng.; proven exp. of maintenance.	Ind. 177 252 HFL, Nicos, 64 Rue Le-Duclos, 15000 Paris.	L.R.I. 14-8-84
INVESTMENT MANAGERS	Attractive	Major Investment Institution	Also Israeli	Provl. qual.; with min. 5 yrs. exp. of managing a discretionary portfolio of equities & bonds.	Ind. 2175, W.L. Tait, Trenchard House & Co., 1 Little Wood St., London EC4A 3TG, Tel: 01-353 3011.	The Economist 16-8-84
MANAGER	Attractive	Société Generale de Surveillance (Cathex operation)	Geneva	several yrs. exp. int'l raw cotton trading; good technical in this specific environ.; Swiss nat. or permit; Eng., Fr.	Société Generale de Surveillance S.A., Personnel Manager, 1 Place des Alpes, 1201 Geneva.	L.R.I. 16-8-84
LEADERS	Attractive	Int'l Trading Co.	London, Swiss, & Hamburg	Proven recent self starters; exp. in new & more areas of physical trade & countertrade; Eng., +.	Box 8 2080, International Herald Tribune, 82221 Beverly Cedex, France.	L.R.I. 16-8-84

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Year	Securities	Made Price	Comp. Cost	Output Value	Cost of Goods
AUSTRALIA					
1937	Australia	74	60	100	65
1938	Australia	74	60	100	65
1939	Australia	74	60	100	65
1940	Australia	74	60	100	65
1941	Australia	74	60	100	65
1942	Australia	74	60	100	65
1943	Australia	74	60	100	65
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2006	Australia	74	60	100	65
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2002	Austria	74	60	100	65
2003	Austria	74	60	100	65
2004	Austria	74	60	100	65
2005	Austria	74	60	100	65
2006	Austria	74	60	100	65
BELGIUM					
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CANADA					
1937	Canada	74	60	100	65
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1978	Canada	74	60	100	65
1979	Canada	74	60	100	65
1980	Canada	74	60	100	65
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CONVERTIBLE BONDS

[illegible]

EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	12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The 1984 Herald Tribune Audience Survey

A message to our readers from Lee W. Huebner, Publisher.

The International Herald Tribune is unique in being a worldwide newspaper, with more than 153,000 copies sold each day in 164 countries. But this international distribution also presents us with a unique problem: how can we learn about our readers, their interests and characteristics?

We need to know about you. Whether you are a regular reader or someone who is seeing the paper for the first time—whether you are traveling or at home—whether you are reading in an office or a cafe or an airplane—we very much need your help, right now, in order to give an accurate picture to our editors and to advertisers.

Won't you please take a few minutes to complete this confidential questionnaire and return it to Research Services Limited, the independent, London-based organization which conducts the survey for us? If you are rushed, won't you at least pull out this page and save it until a moment is available to you?

You can return the questionnaire either using the folding instructions on the reverse or your own envelope. As a gesture of our appreciation we will make a charitable donation of one U.S. dollar for each participant. The results of the survey and the total contributed to each charity will be published in September.

This audience research is extremely important to us—and we earnestly hope for your cooperation.

With our warmest thanks,

Lee W. Huebner

Please indicate which charity you prefer:

- ☐ CANCER RESEARCH
☐ UNICEF
☐ INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

Your Reading

1. Where did you obtain this copy of the newspaper?

- Postal subscription: At home ☐ Hotel delivered ☐
Postal subscription: At work ☐ Bought at newsstand ☐
Home delivered ☐ Airplane ☐
Office delivered ☐ Elsewhere ☐

2. How often do you usually read or look at the International Herald Tribune?

- 5-6 days a week ☐ Less often than once a week ☐
3-4 days a week ☐ First time reader ☐
1-2 days a week ☐ Only see when traveling ☐

3. How many other people (including household and/or business colleagues) usually read your copy of the IHT?

- One ☐ Four or more ☐
Two ☐ No-one else ☐
Three ☐ More than one, but don't know how many ☐

We will pass to the editors (anonymously of course) any comments you wish to make about the IHT. Space is provided on the reverse side. But first may we ask you to complete the rest of this page?

International Communications & Travel

4. Approximately how many times in the last month in your business or professional capacity have you...

- Made or received any international telephone calls:
None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐
Made or received telephone calls to/from North America:
None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐
Sent or received international telexes or facsimiles:
None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐
Freighted or couriered documents internationally:
None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

5. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken during the last 12 months?

- None ☐ 1-5 ☐ 6-11 ☐ 12-24 ☐ 25+ ☐

6. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the last 12 months?

- Australia/N.Z. ☐ U.S.A. East Coast ☐ Singapore ☐
Rep. South Africa ☐ U.S.A. West Coast ☐ Hong Kong ☐
Africa ☐ Other U.S.A. ☐ Other S.E. Asia ☐
Central/S. America ☐ European countries ☐ Gulf States ☐
Canada ☐ Japan ☐ Saudi Arabia ☐
Other Arab States ☐

Any other destinations ☐

(Write in)

7. Which class of air travel do you normally use on business trips a) for long trips (over four hours) and b) for short trips (up to four hours)?

- Long trips (4+ hours) Short trips (under 4 hours)
First class ☐ ☐
Business class or equivalent ☐ ☐
Full fare economy ☐ ☐
Other ☐ ☐

Your Business Life

8. Do you work in an establishment employing five people or more?

- Yes ☐ Go to Q. 9 No ☐

If no, are you...

- a) Otherwise employed ☐ Write in occupation
Or b) Not in employment (check appropriate box below).

- Retired ☐ Housewife ☐
Student ☐ Other ☐

If you have checked a or b above, continue on with Q. 14.

9. How many people are there in the establishment in which you work, including yourself? (By establishment we mean the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address).

- 5-9 ☐ 10-49 ☐ 50-99 ☐ 100-999 ☐
1,000-4,999 ☐ 5,000+ ☐

10. What is your company's principal activity?

- Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries/Mining ☐ Banking ☐
Oil Industries ☐ Insurance ☐
Engineering/Construction ☐ Stockbroking/Investments ☐
Computers/Data Processing ☐ Management Consultancy/Accounting Services ☐
Consumer Goods Manufact. ☐ Other Financial Services ☐
Other Manufacturing ☐ Advertising/PR/Publishing/Broadcasting ☐
Public Utilities ☐ Legal or Medical Services ☐
Distribution, Wholesale/Retail, Imports/Exports ☐ Education ☐
Transportation/Tourism ☐ Arts, Entertainment ☐
Government/Civil Service ☐ Other Business or Professional Services ☐
Armed Forces/Police ☐ Other ☐ (Write in)

11. What is your job title or position?

- Proprietor/Partner ☐ Middle Management ☐
Chairman/President ☐ Executive Staff ☐
Managing Director ☐ Clerical ☐
Senior Management ☐ Other ☐

Check box and write in title.....

12a. In which, if any, of these financial areas are you wholly or partly responsible for company decision-making? (Check all which apply).

- Domestic Banking Relations ☐ Portfolio/Pension Fund Management ☐
International Banking Relations ☐ Money Market/Foreign Exchange Management ☐
Corporate Finance/Development ☐ Insurance Services ☐
None of these ☐

12b. For which of the following goods and services are you part of the Management team which is usually responsible for company decision-making? (For each category listed, check level of involvement).

- Computer and Office Equipment
Computers: Main frame (\$25,000+) ☐ Responsible ☐ Not Responsible ☐ Not relevant to company ☐
Minis (\$10,000-25,000) ☐ ☐ ☐
Micros (under \$10,000) ☐ ☐ ☐
Other Terminals ☐ ☐ ☐
Software purchase/Bureau selection ☐ ☐ ☐
Office Photocopiers ☐ ☐ ☐
Facsimile Equipment ☐ ☐ ☐
Word Processors ☐ ☐ ☐
Telephone Systems/Switchboards ☐ ☐ ☐
Network Systems ☐ ☐ ☐
Other Telecommunication Equip. ☐ ☐ ☐
Goods and Services
Company Cars ☐ ☐ ☐
Aircraft and related equipment ☐ ☐ ☐
Business Premises/Industrial Site Selection ☐ ☐ ☐
Plant/Plant equipment ☐ ☐ ☐
Scientific Instruments ☐ ☐ ☐
Conference/Exhibition/Trade Fair Services ☐ ☐ ☐
Advertising/Marketing Services ☐ ☐ ☐
Executive Recruitment ☐ ☐ ☐

13. Do you have responsibility for the policies or operations of your company outside the country in which you are currently based?

- Yes ☐ No ☐ Company only operating in one country ☐

About You ...

14a. In which country are you currently resident?

Write in 50-51

14b. Of which country are you a citizen?

Write in 52-53

14c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

- Less than six months ☐ 6-12 months ☐ 1-5 years ☐ More than 5 years ☐

15. Are you ...

- Male ☐ Female ☐

16. What is your age?

- Under 25 ☐ 25-34 ☐ 35-44 ☐ 45-54 ☐ 55-64 ☐ 65 or over ☐

17. Which educational level have you obtained?

- Doctorate/Higher university degree ☐
University degree/equivalent professional qualification ☐
Secondary or High School ☐
Other ☐

... And Your Household

18. How many adults and children, including yourself, are in your household?

- One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ Four or more ☐

19. How many cars are there in your household (including company-owned cars)?

- None ☐ One ☐ Two ☐ Three or more ☐

20. How many times have you/members of your household made/received personal international telephone calls in the last month?

- None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐
All international calls ☐
To/from North America ☐

21. Which of the following do you or members of your household own?

- Stocks & Shares (excluding Government securities) ☐ Collectables: antiques, paintings, coins, stamps, etc. ☐
Stock Options ☐ Gold ☐
Commodities ☐ Other precious metals/gems ☐
Currency Options ☐ Main home ☐
Eurobonds ☐ Second home ☐
Corporate Bonds ☐ Other land/Real Estate ☐
US Municipal Bonds ☐ None of these ☐
Other Bonds ☐
Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts ☐

22. Which if any of these cards do you use nowadays?

- Access/Mastercard ☐ Barclaycard ☐ Diners Club ☐
Eurocard ☐ Carte Bleue ☐ (Air Travel Card) ☐
American Express Gold ☐ Visa Gold ☐ None of these ☐
American Express ☐ Visa ☐

23a. Into which of the following groups does your household annual income before tax from all sources fall? (Check in US\$ or write in your own currency).

- Up to \$25,000 ☐ \$100,000 to under \$150,000 ☐
\$25,000 to under \$50,000 ☐ \$150,000 to under \$200,000 ☐
\$50,000 to under \$75,000 ☐ \$200,000 to under \$250,000 ☐
\$75,000 to under \$100,000 ☐ \$250,000+ ☐

Or annual income in own currency (Write in)

23b. What is the main currency in which you receive your salary from employment?

Write in name of currency..... Not in employment ☐



Subson House, Harrow Road, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 6DE, England. Telephone: 01-903 1399 Telex: 923755

Mr. Lee Ruebner,
International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92200 Neuilly sur Seine.
France

Dear Lee

Thank you for commissioning us to undertake the 1984 Audience Survey.

We guarantee to process all the replies received with absolute confidentiality. Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation.

We will supply the overall results of the survey to you for publication in the IJT in September 1984.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Tiana Mitchell

Donnerstag, 1. November

**Mrs ED Mitchell (Chairman
 & Chief Executive)**
JWP Cornish (Deputy Chairman)
ED Cohen (Managing Director)
R Galloway
MG Denny • **KF Pisker**
IC Jones • **P Saragason**
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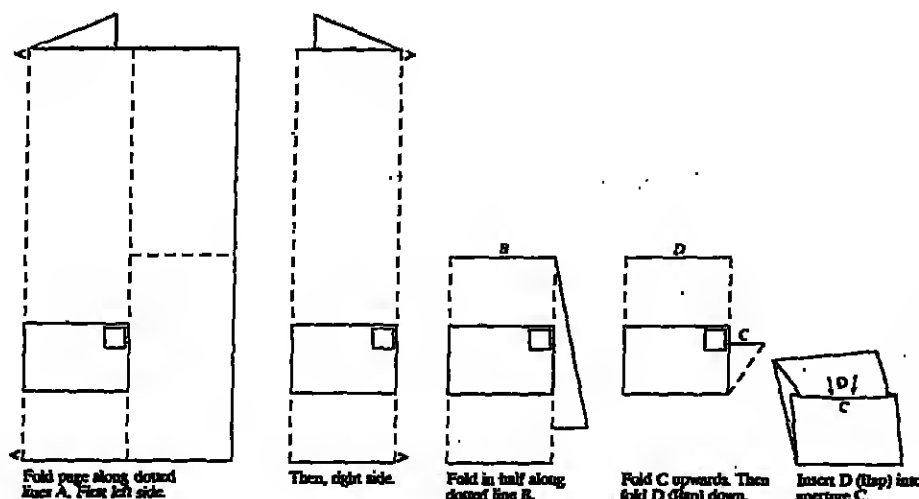
 **AIMS** Member of AIMS Association of Market Survey Organizations
 **IIRA** Member of IIRA International Research Association

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NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid price for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are not actual transactions but are representative of interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail mark-up, markdown or commission.

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**The Daily Source for
International Investors**

SPORTS

Platini Sends France into Soccer Final

ARSENAL — France reached final of the European soccer championship when Michel Platini scored the winning goal in the 25th minute of extra time.

France will meet the winner of the Denmark match that was played Sunday in Lyon. Tonight we came back from the French trainer, Michel Platini, said after the match. "The French scored in extra time. I thought our dream of reaching the final was shattered."

Platini, who plans to retire after this season, said: "The French put us through every conceivable test. But our players showed enormous strength of character in continuing to believe in ourselves and continuing to fight till the end."

After a cautious first half that was dominated by tight marking and strong defensive play, Portugal brought on strikers Fernando Gomes, in the 46th minute, and

Tamagnini Nene, in the 63rd minute, and the game opened up. Alain Giresse and Platini were thwarted time and again only by the brilliance of Bento.

But Portugal belied its role as the underdog, refusing to submit to the French pressure. Fernando Chalana, returning from a knee injury in the last match against Romania, tormented the French defense from his midfield position and after 74 minutes set up the tying goal.

Chalana looped over a swirling cross from the left to striker Rui Jordao at the right post and the striker headed home past French goalkeeper Joel Batis.

Platini came close to clinching the game for France without the necessity of extra time. With 10 minutes left in regulation time Bento was forced to scramble Platini's shot and Didier Six follow-up shot rebounded off the crossbar.

An 88th minute Platini free-kick

was deflected away for a corner, sending the game into a nerve-shattering 30 minutes of extra time.

In the eighth minute of extra time, Chalana, flitting everywhere, ran Domergue ragged on the right and crossed for Jordao, over on the left, to hit it on the volley. Jordao's kick bounced awkwardly but over Batis and into the net for a 2-1 lead.

But Domergue, with six minutes left in extra time, gained possession of the ball in a goalmouth melee after Platini had been obstructed and sent the ball from the left into the far corner. The fullback started for the team only after Manuel Amoros was suspended for hitting Denmark's Jesper Olsen in the tournament opener.

Then, with less than one minute to go, the Jean Tigana worked the ball up into the Portuguese penalty area, once more and centered to Platini, who drove home the winner, his eighth goal in four games.

France's Platini sends the winning goal past goalkeeper Bento and Pereira of Portugal.



France's Platini sends the winning goal past goalkeeper Bento and Pereira of Portugal.

Piquet Wins Grand Prix In Detroit

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Nelson Piquet, the defending world champion and driving a BMW-powered Brabham, charged to his second straight Formula One victory, running away with Sunday's crash and attrition-filled Detroit Grand Prix.

Just six of the 26 starters were running at the end of the grueling 64-lap race over the 2.5-mile (four kilometers), 20-turn circuit winding through downtown Detroit.

Rookie Martin Brundle of England was a closing second in a Tyrrell, followed by Elio de Angelis of Italy in a Lotus, and Teo Fabi of Italy in the other Brabham.

The other cars still running at the end were the McLaren of Alain Prost of France, the world championship point leader, and the Williams of Jacques Laffite of France. Both Prost and Laffite were a lap behind the winner.

Piquet, who won the Canadian Grand Prix on June 17 and started from the pole in both races, led every lap.

The start of the race was marred Sunday by a crash that halted the activity almost before it began.

There were no injuries reported and officials immediately stopped the race. They said the first lap did not count and that the race would be restarted, with any of the drivers involved in the accident allowed to start in available backup cars.

The incident occurred when Nigel Mansell of England, starting from the second row, tried to squeeze between Piquet and Prost as the 26-car field accelerated toward the first turn.

The three cars banged together and the right rear of Piquet's Brabham bounced into the air, the car slid to the right and pinned second-row starter Michele Alboreto's Ferrari against the concrete wall.

"There was a gap in the middle and I tried to jump between them," said Mansell. "All of a sudden, they both started to come together. I had nowhere to go. I took a bang in the front and a bang in the rear, but I guess my car is all right."

Prost managed to drive his McLaren through with no apparent damage, but several cars starting near the rear of the field then got involved.

Sanberg, With 7 RBIs, Leads Cubs Past Phillies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Dave Owen singled home Leon Durham from third base with the winning run in the 11th inning Saturday, helping the Chicago Cubs post a 12-11 victory over St. Louis.

Durham opened by drawing a walk off Dave Rucker (1-1). After Jeff Lahti relieved, Durham stole second and took third on Darrell

SATURDAY BASEBALL

Porter's throw into center field. St. Louis intentionally walked Keith Moreland and Jody Davis before Owen, batting for pitcher Lee Smith (4-4), singled over the drawn-in infield for his first game-winning hit.

Ryne Sanberg had five hits, including two game-tying home runs, and seven RBIs for the Cubs. He tied the game, 9-9, with a leadoff homer in the ninth off reliever Bruce Sutter and tied it again, 11-11, with a two-out, two-run homer in the 10th off Sutter.

Willie McGee became the first Cardinal since Lou Brock on May 27, 1975, to collect a single, double, triple and home run in one game. McGee, who drove in six runs in the game, hit a bases-loaded triple

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	37	26	.589	—
Philadelphia	36	31	.538	1
Chicago	37	31	.543	1 1/2
Montreal	34	35	.493	5
St. Louis	34	37	.479	6
Pittsburgh	23	49	.317	19 1/2

WEST

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	40	28	.588	—
Atlanta	39	29	.569	1 1/2
Los Angeles	38	35	.521	4 1/2
Chicago	38	35	.521	4 1/2
Cincinnati	37	36	.500	5 1/2
Houston	32	38	.457	9
San Francisco	26	43	.382	14

AMERICAN LEAGUE

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Toronto	40	21	.659	2
Baltimore	38	22	.636	4
Seattle	32	32	.500	10
New York	29	38	.438	15 1/2
Minnesota	29	39	.429	16 1/2
Cleveland	27	39	.409	18 1/2

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In 16 years in the majors to lead Toronto past the Red Sox, 9-3.

Indians 11, Mariners 4

In Seattle, Mike Hargrove's first homer this season, a grand slam, helped Roy Smith win his first major-league game, a 11-4 Cleveland victory over the Mariners. The Indians have scored 24 runs on 26 hits in two games with the Mariners.

Twins 4, White Sox 3

In Minneapolis, rookie Dave Meier greeted reliever Juan Agosto with a pinch-hit, tie-breaking double in the eighth inning to give Minnesota a 4-3 victory over Chicago.

Yankees 5, Orioles 4

In Baltimore, Steve Kemp hit a two-run homer to tie the game in the ninth and Roy Smalley's homer in the 11th gave New York a come from behind 5-4 victory over the Orioles.

Royals 6, Angels 5

In Anaheim, California, Steve Balboni hit two two-run homers and Dan Quisenberry earned his 18th save in leading Kansas City past California, 6-5.

Blue Jays 9, Red Sox 3

In Toronto, catcher Buck Martinez, a lifetime .232 hitter, homered twice in one game for the first time

Tigers 5, Brewers 1

In Detroit, the Tigers drove in four runs with two homers in the first two innings and went to easily beat Milwaukee, 5-1. Milt Wilcox, who started the season by winning six straight before losing five of the next six decisions, allowed four hits in eight innings for the victory.

Pirates 7, Expos 0

In New York, Bruce Berenyi and Doug Sisk combined on a three-hitter leading the Mets to a 2-0 victory over Montreal. Berenyi (4-8), in his second start for the Mets since being obtained from Cincinnati on June 15, pitched seven innings, allowing the three hits. Sisk earned his 10th save and lowered his earned run average to 0.55 in 4 1/3 innings.

Phillies 7, Pirates 5

In Pittsburgh, Glenn Wilson and Sixto Lezcano homered to help Philadelphia and a four-game losing streak with a 7-5 victory and stop the Pirates' four-game winning streak.

Padres 5, Reds 2

In Cincinnati, Alan Wiggins singled in two runs and Carmelo Martinez homered as San Diego defeated the Reds, 5-2. Mark Thurmond (4-3) allowed four hits and one unearned run before giving way to Rich Gossage, who allowed a run in the ninth on Duane Walker's triple and Dave Concepcion's single.

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In Houston, Al Oliver had three hits as San Francisco beat the Astros, 7-5.

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HIGHER AND FASTER — Tamara Bykova of the Soviet Union Saturday broke her own world high jump record by one centimeter when she cleared 2.05 meters (6 feet 8 3/4 inches) at the Soviet National Athletics Championships in Kiev. It was the third time in 12 months that Bykova, 25, had set a world record. On Sunday Olga Rudarenko, 24, set a world record in the women's 10,000 meters, clocking 31 minutes, 1.78 seconds to break last year's 31:27.58 mark of Soviet runner Raisa Seyretshina.

Canadian Trio Drives in 10 Runs to Rout Mariners

United Press International

SEATTLE — Chris Bender, Brett and Tony Bernazard combined for nine hits and 10 runs in Friday night as the Cleveland Indians pounded out 16 hits to a 13-3 rout of the Seattle Mariners.

Bender, who began the season in AAA, returned to the American League a week ago when Cleveland traded catcher Ron Hassoy to Chicago Cubs, drove in four with a bases-loaded double a homer. Bernazard had four and three RBIs and Butler

chits and three RBIs. The Indians sent nine men to the plate in the second and third innings, scoring four and five runs respectively.

Jeffcoat went five innings, winning just one run in boost his fifth straight decision and tied to 4-7.

Tigers 7, Brewers 3
Detroit, Larry Herndon singled home two runs in the middle five-run first inning and Willie Gant picked up his 13th save and the Tigers past Milwaukee,

7-3. Dave Rozema (4-0) gave up five hits and three runs over six innings to stretch his Tiger Stadium winning streak to 14 games.

Red Sox 8, Blue Jays 1

In Boston, Tony-Amm hit a three-run homer and Jim Rice also

FRIDAY BASEBALL

homed to help the Red Sox snap an eight-game losing streak with a 8-1 triumph over Toronto.

Orioles 5, Yankees 4

In Baltimore, Rick Dempsey drove in two runs and Mike Flanagan (7-5) tossed a four-hitter over seven innings as the Orioles beat New York, 5-4.

White Sox 8, Twins 6
In Minneapolis, Harold Baines hit a two-run homer in the ninth to pace Chicago's 8-6 victory over Minnesota. Baines' homer triggered a three-run rally against Ron Davis (3-5) and made a winner of Dan Spillner (1-5), whom Chicago acquired from Cleveland Tuesday.

Rangers 4, A's 0

In Oakland, California, rookie left-hander Mike Mason, allowed

five hits over eight innings as Texas blanked the A's, 4-0.

Angels 8, Royals 1

In Anaheim, California, Bobby Grich hit a three-run homer and Mike Witt pitched seven scoreless

innings before departing with a stiff elbow to carry California past Kansas City, 8-1. Witt (6-7) scattered five hits and struck out four to boost his AL-leading total to 87.

Dodgers 10, Braves 4

In the National League, in Atlanta, R.J. Reynolds and Candy Maldonado homered to lead a 16-hit attack and send Los Angeles to a 10-4 victory over the Braves. Earlier, the Dodgers waived 17-year veteran first baseman-outfielder Rick Monday, 38, who has 241 career home runs and 775 RBIs, but only one homer and seven RBIs this season.

Cubs 9, Cardinals 3

In Chicago, Keith Moreland hit a three-run homer during a four-run first inning and Jody Davis and Ron Cey added two-run homers to lead the Cubs past St. Louis, 9-3.

Expos 2, Mets 1

In New York, Andre Dawson's

two-run fourth-inning homer lifted Montreal to a 2-1 triumph over the Mets. It was Dawson's first home run since May 5.

Astros 10, Giants 3

In Houston, Bill Doran led a 13-hit attack with two triples, a single and four RBIs as the Astros overpowered San Francisco, 10-3.

Reds 8, Padres 7

In Cincinnati, Duane Walker raced home from third on a throwing error by center fielder Luis Salazar to score the winning run with none out in the bottom of the ninth inning and give the Reds a 8-7 victory over San Diego.

Pirates 10, Phillies 3

In Pittsburgh, Dale Berra drove in the winning run with a single in the bottom of the 13th inning to give the Pirates a 7-6 victory and a sweep of their doubleheader with Philadelphia. In the opener, Jason Thompson hit a two-run homer and Lee Lacy drove in three runs with a single and a double to lead the Pirates' 10-3 victory.

Greg Lemond: the Tour de France Is His Birthday Party

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

ORTRIK, Belgium — Greg Lemond will be 23 on Tuesday and, as usual, does not see much of a celebration. "This birthday is a dud," his wife, Kathy, said. One problem is that, as the world professional bicycle champion, Lemond is usually away from home during the busy month of June.

He will, in fact, be off racing in the Netherlands that day although he will return to his home here late in the evening. It could be worse. Last year he was in Hamburg and the only way we could do to celebrate was to go to a food place, have two or three beers and then back to our hotel to sleep," he recalled.

Lemond has learned to be low-key about birthday. Gravelly, he even refused to say a special present he could give himself this might be a victory in the Tour de France, which begins Friday. Although this will be Lemond's debut in the Tour, the world's most prestigious cycling race, the U.S. rider is one of a handful of favorites.

aggressive, even fiery, on his bicycle, Lemond off-spoken off it. Discussing his chances in the Tour de France, he started modestly. "I'm going to do as well as I can. I want to do the best I possibly can. If I don't succeed this year, I've five or six more tries."

He thought about this for a few seconds, then thinned his expectations. "At my age, if I'm in the top three or five, I'll be happy. Not any people win it the first time out, like Eddy Merckx."

He thought about that for a bit and his voice was a shade stronger. "Of course I'm shooting for victory," he admitted. "If you don't, why are you there? You don't ride the Tour de France for the experience."

Leaning back on the living-room couch, Lemond seemed relieved by his confession. Even if he won the world championship and the Prestige Period award as the season's "ranked cyclist" last year, Lemond, one of two Americans racing professionally in Europe, had to deal with his zest for victory. He shed second in the world championships in 1980, leading a final sprint that overtook Jack Veras, a fellow American, and gave the victory

to an Italian, Giuseppe Saroni. Refusing to apologize for possibly depriving Boyer of victory, Lemond voiced regrets only that he had not won himself.

Asked now if he could be happy racing but not winning, he said: "No, probably not. This is my life. I'm doing it to make money for later and if I don't, then I'm doing it for nothing."

Jostling With Elbows

Much ton *macho*. *Akimbo* comes from the Old Norse *kengboginn*, the shape of a bow when it has been bent back, and it is a position that bespeaks pride or hostility. In sum,

It is all a stunt, designed to gain the reader's attention by playing with capitalization. And too many editors have been gullibly grazing on this stuff, intimidated by lawyers who claim the funny-looking printing is the "real" name of the company, not to be tampered with or straightened out in any way.

Several weeks ago, however, she was visiting Washington when the nomination of Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, to replace Attorney General Smith was blocked by an independent counsel's inquiry and Smith agreed to delay his return to private practice. Dinkins

Deputy Attorney General Carol E. Dinkins

The deputy attorney general, she said, should be "someone who has the skills of a lawyer who can assemble and analyze the facts before making a decision," and not necessarily someone who can recite section 308 of some obscure statute and its legislative history."

Dinkins, a slim woman with short brown hair who dresses conservatively and wears little, if any, makeup, said she rejected the notion that a woman must develop a particular kind of personal style to get ahead in what has been a predominantly male profession. "You just have to be yourself. I don't know how you develop a style, you just are."

It was Clements who made contact with the Reagan transition team in 1980 and suggested Dinkins for a federal position. When offered a spot at the Justice Department, she seized the chance. "I felt there had to be people in government who'd seen things from the other side. I also felt that there was something I could do to help the president."

For the people of this region of Tuscany, who in the past saw great sculpture because its m-

cast contrary to tradition in his own studio — through his company, Wyoming Foundry Studio, which is incorporated here and has its ranch in Cody, Wyoming.

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